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MISSION OF CONGRATULATION FROM THAILAND IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO SATURDAY

Reached Fukuoka by Air Wednesday Afternoon

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT

Visit Shows Ever Closer Relations Between Two Countries

WILL DEPART ON MAY 7

Thailand's Special Mission in congratulation of the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phonphayuha Sena, and a suite of four members, arrived at Fukuoka by air at 4:13 p.m. Wednesday.

The Mission will arrive in Tokyo by the super-express train Fuji on Saturday and will leave Tokyo on May 7. The party departed from Bangkok last Monday.

The visit of this Mission to Tokyo shows the fact that Japan-Thai relations have been intensified in the military, political and economic domains more than ever before.

The careers of the members are as follows:

Lieut.-Gen. Phya Phahon

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon Phonphayuha Sena, Chief Delegate, was born on March 29, 1887, in Bangkok. He took first place honors in the Fifth Standard Cadet School and thus obtained a scholarship and was sent to Germany for military education in 1901. He passed Germany's Military College and was appointed second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery Regiment in July, 1911. He still continued studying in Germany and returned to Thailand in August 1914, and was appointed Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery Regiment. He was promoted Captain in May, 1916. In 1917 he was promoted Major and was appointed Commanding Officer of the Ninth Artillery Regiment. He was then appointed Commanding Officer of the Ninth Artillery Regiment. He was then appointed Commanding Officer of the Second Artillery Regiment in April, 1919. He came to Japan in January 1921 on an official mission attached to the Inspector General of Artillery.

He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1923, and was appointed Director of the Artillery School in April 1926. He was then promoted Colonel in May, 1928 and was later appointed Chief Instructor of the Military Education Section in January 1929. In June 1930 he was appointed Inspector General of Artillery and was also a leader of the People's Party, effecting a coup d'etat in June 1930. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in August 1932, and became Minister of Defense in December of the same year. In June, 1933, he was appointed Premier, and was then appointed Commanding Officer of the First Military Command in December of the same year, and in the same month appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Interior, and concurrently Chairman of Civil Service Commission and aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King. He was reappointed Minister of Defense in March 1934, and was also appointed Chairman of the Committee for Investigation of Economic Problems on the same occasion.

He was appointed Chairman of the Special Court in April, 1934, and was elected later in the same month as Honorary President of Board of the University of Moral and Political Sciences. He was appointed Chairman of Investigation of Financial Problems in May, 1934 and was later appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the same year. He was appointed Minister of Finance in August 1935, Inspector-General of the Army in April 1937, and was then promoted Captain of the Royal Navy and Group Captain of the Air Force in May of the same year. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture in August, 1937. He has retired from politics since 1938 following Premier Luang Pibul's appointment, and since then has been called "an elder statesman." He was promoted Major-General of the Army and Rear-Admiral of the Royal Navy in April, 1939. He was elected Honorary Professor of the University of Moral and Political Sciences in June 1939.

He was appointed President of the League for Air Raid Precaution and Relief of Distress from Air in July 1940. He was appointed by Royal Decree an adviser of the Supreme Command of Thai's Armed Forces, during the Franco-Thai conflict in November 1940. He was promoted Lieutenant-General in June 1941. He is now an adviser to the Supreme Command of the Thai Forces and concurrently an Inspector-General of the Army, and also member of the Thai Parliament.

The highest decorations bestowed on Lieutenant-General Sena are: Special Class Order of the White Elephant and First Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. Lieutenant-General Sena is also a member of the Japan-Thai Association in Bangkok.

Captain Thamroegnwasawat

Captain of Royal Navy Thamroegnwasawat, is Deputy Chief of the Mission. He was born in November 21, 1901, in Ayudhya, and he studied at the Naval Cadet School from 1919 to 1921. He also studied aviation in the Thai Air Force in 1926 and is a certified pilot. He studied in the Officer's Staff College from 1928 to 1930 and is a graduate of the Thai Law School, 1922 to 1933. He was Sub-Lieutenant in 1923 and was promoted to Junior Lieutenant in 1926, and then promoted to Senior Lieutenant in 1929. He took part in the coup d'etat.

He was appointed Minister of Justice in the Pibul Cabinet since 1938. Thamrong was promoted Lieutenant-Commander of the Royal Navy in 1934, and in the same year he was sent on an official mission to visit the late King Prajadhpok in England in connection with His Majesty's abdication. In 1935 he was a member of the Executive Council of the Thai Red Cross Society, and in 1936 he was Chairman of the Committee for Traffic Highway Program. In 1937 he was a member of the Committee considering Public Health and Medical Matters, and also a member of the Committee negotiating Revision of Treaties with foreign countries. In 1938 he was promoted Captain and was also appointed Chairman of the Committee considering revision of the Penal Code. He was elected Honorary Professor of the University of Moral and Political Sciences in 1939 and was appointed Director of the Thai Red Cross Volunteer Corps in 1940.

He was appointed Chairman of the Committee for Religious Development in 1941. Thamrong is now Minister of Justice. He was decorated with the Special Crown of Thailand and the First Class Order of the White Elephant. He is Honorary President of Thailand's Bar Association and President of the People's Club, and also President of the Buddhist Association of Thailand.

Vanich Pananda

Another member of the Mission is Vanich Pananda who was born on December 18, 1903, at Bangkok. Vanich was educated in the Naval Cadet School and was appointed as a member of Parliament. He was Director-General of the Fuel Department in the Ministry of Economics in 1940. He was also Minister attached to the Foreign Ministry and Minister acting for the Minister of Finance. Vanich was decorated with the First Class Order of the Crown of Thailand, and First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. He is also a member of the Japan-Thai Association and Japan-Thai Cultural Research Institute.

Colonel Khitta Sangkha

Colonel Prakit Khitta Sangkha, another member, was born on April 13, 1894 at Nondaburi, being an elder brother of Premier Pibul. He was educated in the Cadet School, completing his education in 1914 and was appointed officer in active service until 1924, when he was placed on auxiliary service and during the same year completed studying in the Officer's College of Intendance. He was Deputy Quartermaster-General in 1942, and Acting Director of the Military Store Department of the Ministry of Defense in the same year. Colonel Prakit was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Crown of Thailand and Third Class Order of the White Elephant.

Colonel Chai Pratipasena

Lieutenant-Colonel Crown of Colonel Chai Pratipasena was born in September 16, 1906, and was educated in the Cadet School from 1920 to 1927. He was appointed to the First Cavalry Regiment of the Roy-

(Continued on Page 2)

150 Native Inhabitants In Shonanto Trained As Wireless Operators

The Japanese military administration authorities in Shonanto, formerly Singapore, have just trained 150 wireless operators from among the native inhabitants there and in other parts of Malaya. When the Japanese authorities invited their services for the work, a great many of the native people sent in applications, as they are most eager to cooperate with the Japanese. Education in Japanese-style wireless telegraphy has been administered to those who were chosen for four weeks since March 26. The result was very satisfactory. The commencement exercises were held in Shonanto on April 21. These wireless experts will be dispatched to various parts of Malaya, reports a Shonanto cable to the Nichi Nichi.

AXIS AIR UNITS SINK 46 ALLIED WARSHIPS DURING 1½ MONTHS

1,307,079 Tons of Merchant Shipping Also Sent Down By Air Attacks

BETWEEN MARCH 1-APRIL 15

Significance of Aggressive Naval Action in Atlantic Is Played Up

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—German and Italian air forces have sunk 46 American, British and Soviet warships as well as merchant ships aggregating 1,307,079 tons between March 1 and April 15, according to reliable German and Italian reports quoted by the German News Agency today.

Various metropolitan journals here sensationally featured the announcement as a revelation that aggressive Axis naval action is progressing in the Atlantic while the spring offensive is in full swing on the eastern front.

Panamanian Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized merchantman sailing under the Panamanian flag has been torpedoed and sunk by an Axis submarine off the Atlantic coast of America, according to a Washington dispatch.

Anglo-U.S. Backbone Cracked

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 21.—"The new successes of the German submarines in the Atlantic off the American coast, in the Arctic and in the Mediterranean, must be accorded all the greater attention since these successes more than ever before show the weakness of the opponent's defenses as well as the far-reaching strategically paralyzing effects which these suceesses are bound to have on the enemy," writes the semi-official Dienst Aus Deutschland, commenting on the latest German submarine achievements. The journal continues:

"Regarding the weakness of the defenses of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, it must be said that the shelling of the enemy harbor installations as well as industrial establishments on the American coast is very significant. Particularly indicative in this respect must be regarded the second shelling of the industrial installations at Curacao since here the U.S. cannot claim that for the sake of protecting vital points the defense of less important points had to be weakened.

"According to official German opinion, there can be no doubt as to the military economic importance of the establishments at Curacao.

Paralyzing Effect

"Concerning the strategically paralyzing effects of these attacks, the statement of Lord Winster, advisor to the British Admiralty, speaks for itself. Lord Winster declared that it would be beyond England's power to keep open simultaneously all three sea routes . . . the route to Murmansk, across the Atlantic and the route to India. He requested no less than the giving up one of these sea routes, all three of which had been characterized by the British as England's life-lines. It must be noted that both for England and the U.S., shipping forms the background of their warfare and the entire British war efforts, unlike those of the Axis Powers, are depending on the maintenance of the shipping lines. The constant sinkings by Axis submarines of enemy shipping space has brought about the remarkable situation that England as well as the U.S. on account of the lack of shipping space have not been in a position to start large-scale operations in East Asia and in the Pacific.

"This fact proves to what an extent the backbone of the Anglo-Saxon war efforts has been cracked and paralyzed."

INDIAN ARMY URGED

Nehru Advocates Formation of Civilian Fighters

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress Party, at his press conference today declared that the objective of the Indian Congress Party is the formation of a civilian army composed of 1,000,000 Indians, according to a New Delhi report received here.

This Indian civilian army ought to man garrisons throughout India, Mr. Nehru said, adding, in order to defend India it is necessary to unite the citizens of each state.

JAPANESE RAIDERS BLAST CHINA BASES IN KIANGSI, HUNAN

Rain of Bombs Dropped on Airdromes in Yushan, Lishui, And Chucho

CHUNGKING HALF DESERTED

More Raid Shelters Speeded as Nippon Planes Deal Telling Aerial Blows

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—Formations of Japanese warplanes today carried out a series of bombing raids upon Yushan, in northeastern Kiangsi Province, Lishui, in central southern Chekiang Province, and Chucho, in Hunan Province, raining bombs upon airdromes and military establishments, the United Press reports here from Chungking.

To prevent recurrence of the air raid catastrophe, which occurred in Chungking last summer, inflicting a terrific loss of life in an air raid shelter, Chungking authorities are expediting plans to remove a greater portion of the citizens into the country this summer, according to reports received here from Chungking today.

Already by the end of April, the report said, about half of the population has been evacuated into the suburbs of the city where air raid shelters are being hurriedly constructed.

Although Chungking has today 1,300 air raid shelters, 3,000,000 yuan are being spent to construct more shelters in the city and its suburbs to cope with the devastating bombings by Japanese planes, the report concluded.

Pleads for Aid

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, in a broadcast from New Delhi, today stressed the dangers facing India and pleaded for support from the

(Continued on Page 3)

SPEEDY ADVANCE OF JAPANESE ALONG WEST COAST OF MALAYA FROM THAI BORDER RECOUNTED

In Pursuit of Fleeing Enemy, Imperial Troops Covered More Than 120 Kilometers Per Day, Commander Reveals

SPLENDID COOPERATION OF MALAYANS LAUDED

A detailed account of Japanese military operations in the area of the west coast of the Malay Peninsula was given by the commander of a corps which played a large role in the Malay campaign which led to the surrender of Singapore. The operations dealt with by the commander, who recently returned from the front, were not covered in full by the story of the Malay campaign which made a profound impression on the nation's 100,000,000 people. The commander's description of operations along the coast of the Malay Peninsula runs as follows:

"At 11 a.m. on the eighth Thailand agreed to the passage of Imperial Forces through its territory.

"Our peaceful advance into Thailand was commenced.

"We advanced from the Sebriya border. It was at daylight that we reached Bangkok. We found ourselves covered all over with dust at the end of the march which was over 480 kilometers or 120 ri of road.

"We were enthusiastically greeted by Japanese and Thai people who waved flags which virtually engulfed us.

"As soon as we entered Bangkok, we started a search of all public offices of enemy countries and all materials belonging to enemy countries in the Thai capital.

Thai Show Goodwill

"The discipline enforced by us was almost too strict but this pleased the Japanese immensely. The Thai people also showed considerably goodwill toward us.

"Thus we came to spend New Year Day in a foreign land.

"The main body of our corps, for the most part, first advanced into Thailand. Over a period from the latter part of December to the first part of January, it departed from Bangkok for the Malay front.

"Our first battle was fought in crossing the Pera River, but it did not develop into a big affair.

"Around January 10 we concentrated our troops at Ipo. About this time, an unnamed corps which was bent upon breaking through the central line, was engaged in a battle on the Selim River, after it had routed the enemy forces at Kampal after penetrating the line along the river which formed part of the Jitler line.

"Hardly was the battle of the Selim River over, before we began marching along the coast.

"The secret of our operations along the coast lay in cutting off the enemy forces by making a surprise attack on them.

"My corps and the unnamed corps, whose combined strength was equal to several battalions, following an intermediate road, attacked the enemy in the rear.

"The retreat of the enemy forces from the positions at Kampal was attributed to the fact that the unnamed corps attacked them in the rear while they were off their guard. This conclusion is supported by the enemy's recollections of the operations.

"We were in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy forces. We were on the march continuously for three days from January 12 to 15. We enforced a march over 120 kilometers in one day. The shortest distance covered in one day was as much as 60 kilometers.

"My impression of the operations is that they could not have been performed by any army on earth except the Imperial Forces.

"In front of us we found a large bridge in ruin. It was impossible to cross it by automobile. I was told that it would require three hours or thereabouts to repair it.

"We presently came to a second bridge. This, too, had been destroyed.

"As we were contemplating on the situation, 200 or 300 Malays arrived with sticks. With the help of these improvised tools, they opened a way wide enough for the passage of a bicycle over the bridge.

"The Malays are a kindly and helpful people. When they saw that the troops of my corps were experiencing difficulty in negotiating the damaged roads, they helped by carrying their bicycles for them.

"When they saw that our men had sore feet, they would fetch automobiles for their use. When our men were in need of rice, the Malays would see to it that their requirements were satisfied. My colleagues and I were treated by the Malays to some really delicious dishes.

Natives Aid Troops

"If our bicycles became damaged, we could count upon some native residents offering to repair them. It was of daily occurrence that Malays extracted juice from gum trees and with it repaired our punctured tires. Quite willingly they repaired our damaged side-cars and automobiles. From time to time they brought information which was useful to us. Usually they acted as guides. The impressions made upon me by the Malays were exceedingly good.

"There were about 1,000,000 Indians in the Malay Peninsula. Their attitude toward us was one of indifference.

"They would say that they knew nothing in answer to Japanese soldiers who asked questions of them on the road. They showed not the slightest disposition to cooperate with the Imperial Forces.

"Before our advance into Malaya, about 60 per cent of the population in the peninsula was Chinese. As many as 70 per cent of the Chinese residents had fled at the time we commenced operations against the peninsula. Those who remained were all of them ineffectual. Their attitude toward the Imperial Forces was one of indifference, too. The campaign seemed to enable me to see the seamy side of British rule in the peninsula.

"The British used to harass Chinese and Indian people in the Malay Peninsula. The Chinese, on their part, were hard on the Malays, far harder, I was told, than any other group of people of alien race in the peninsula.

"Naturally the Malays were kindly disposed toward us. I was told by Malays that the Australian troops in the peninsula were highly unpopular with the Malays because of their cruelty and lack of discipline as evidenced by their looting, assaults, and other acts of lawlessness. The story of my informants was corroborated by Indians.

"The Indians in the peninsula were indifferent to the war. Their attitude of mind is indicated in stories I heard about them during the latter part of the campaign, which were to the following effect:

" 'Japanese planes visit Singapore every day. The psychology of the Indians when there is a Japanese raid on the British stronghold is that it is their wish that bombs from raiding planes will not fall near them. When they see a raiding plane pass over them they pray that bombs dropped by the raider may not hit their homes. They begin to pray that the plane will not be shot down by anti-aircraft guns when the machine has passed them.'

"I may not be wrong in assuming that the attitude of mind of these Indians is the attitude of mind of the Indian people.

"Returning to the operations of my corps, we charged the enemy's positions for three days. Then the battle of the Mua River came.

"This river is larger than the Tone River. Vessels of the 10,000-ton class can enter and leave it.

"At 11 a.m. on January 15 the vanguard of our corps started an attack on Matie. At the end of an hour of fighting the enemy retreated.

Indians in Woods

"Then we received information saying that Indian troops, numbering between 300 and 400, were resting in a village in a gum wood at Sulon, about a ri away.

"A force of troops of the strength of two companies under a battalion commander was sent to attack the Indian soldiers. Taken by surprise the enemy troops took to flight, leaving 50 bodies behind.

"At this village, the headquarters of our corps was established.

"The main body of our corps made preparations for a crossing over the Mua River. Then it was discovered that there were enemy troops everywhere on the opposite bank of the river.

"At 3 a.m., in the face of enemy fire, we began our crossing in two eight-seater and one four-seater vessel which had been found.

"The enemy troops were in hiding in jungle land dotted with thickets of coconut trees. Our thought was that once over the river, it would be possible to advance in the direction of Shimpenelan.

"While we were waiting for an opportunity to advance in the jungle with thickets of gum trees at 11 a.m., we saw in front of us a truck coming in the direction of where we were. Presently we observed that

(Continued on Page 2)

Canine Hero Who Helped to Rout Enemy Dies Of Broken Heart at Stricken Master's Side

A touching story of a faithful dog, which after bravely attacking an American-Filipino force, followed his master to the grave, is reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Bataan. The correspondent relates as follows:

"It was on March 17, a little before the general attack was launched upon Bataan. A certain unit of the Imperial Army faced the enemy force on the northern bank of the Apoapo River.

"Lieutenant Yoshio Tokunaga was on the front line with his dog, Fuji, who, running ahead, suddenly began to bark. Then the air became thick with bullets and hand-grenades began bursting around the Japanese. The enemy force with grenades and a machine gun troop of about 25 soldiers guarding the side of the line was advancing toward the Japanese Unit.

"Our soldiers attacked gallantly from the front. From the rear, Fuji launched a surprise attack, biting everyone that he could get hold of. Attacked by both sides, the enemy force was thrown into complete confusion and began running away.

"Just at this moment Lieutenant Tokunaga was hit by an enemy bullet and fell down. Fuji, who was still pursuing the enemy, came running to his master's side. Seeing the pitiful sight of his master who was laid down on a stretcher, the faithful dog lost all of that force of a minute ago and sat by his master, his head hanging down sadly.

"It is no surprise that Fuji should be such an extraordinarily brave dog. His father, Asia, who also served in the Army, rendered great service and was commended a number of times. Lieutenant Tokunaga got him soon after birth and had raised him with great care.

"The Lieutenant was then taken to a certain hospital. Moved by the faithfulness of the dog, the soldiers could not bear to keep him separated from his master, so Fuji was taken to the hospital also to stay at his master's side.

"However, fate was unkind, Lieutenant Tokunaga's wounds would not heal and on April 2, he passed away, leaving Fuji in the depths of sorrow.

"Fuji was not to be comforted. He would not eat, drink, or sleep. A week after his master's death he was completely exhausted and lost even the strength to move. He would only lie under the eaves of the hospital, and on April 3, the day the big attack was opened, he passed away to be at his master's side forever."

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Domei

HANOI, April 22.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China who returned here from a brief visit in Tokyo, this evening called on Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, at the latter's official residence. Views on various current questions were exchanged during the meeting, it is understood.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CHURCHILL DEMANDS SECRECY ON WAR DEBATE

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—Rising dissatisfaction among the members of the British House of Commons has finally resulted in the scheduling of a debate on the conduct of the war, but Prime Minister Churchill has demanded that the hearing be held in camera.

However, members of the Commons yesterday voiced their opposition to this demand and questioned Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on the possibility of having a public hearing of the issues brought up in the debate. The British radio reported Foreign Secretary Eden as replying that he would "like to hear the Prime Minister's statements in the secret session before dealing with this question." The war debate will be held on the third sitting day of the Parliament.

STRICT FUEL RATIONING IN ENGLAND

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—Strict rationing of coal, gas and electricity in England was announced by Hugh Dalton, president of the British Board of Trade, yesterday.

Following close on the heels of the recent cut on food rations and the increase of purchase taxes, the new domestic fuel rationing system is another burden that the British people must bear in carrying on the war program, declared the B.B.C. commentator last night.

FORMER EGYPTIAN PREMIER DETAINED

ANKARA, April 22.—Questions arose in the Lower Chamber of the Egyptian Parliament yesterday over the detention of Ali Maher Pasha, former prime minister, who is now under police supervision at his country estate.

Replying to the inquiries of the members, Prime Minister Mustaphas Nahas Pasha said that he could not disclose the reasons for the detention which was made for national security. He denied that any foreign Power had demanded the arrest of the former prime minister.

The B.B.C. correspondent pointed out that several days ago a Cairo report stated that the arrest followed the discovery of a British plan for the defense of Egypt among the papers of an Italian general captured in Libya.

AUSTRALIAN LEADERS TO DEBATE DOMESTIC ISSUES

SHANGHAI, April 22.—Bitter disagreement over several domestic problems is forecast as the Australian state premiers prepare to meet at their regular conference in Melbourne today.

Predominant in the internal issues to be discussed at the meeting is the plan for uniform taxation under which the Commonwealth Government is to take over all taxation of personal incomes. Already the premiers of three states have voiced their opposition to this suggestion. A parliamentary correspondent from Canberra has revealed that despite this opposition, the Federal Government is determined to force the proposal through Parliament following approval of the details of the plan by the Labor party.

The question of Sunday entertainment, which has hitherto been banned throughout Australia, has been another source of disagreement, for American troops on leave during the week-end have been making strong demands for entertainment on Sundays.

Other problems to be discussed are those relating to the distribution of supplies and to living restrictions.

U.S. SEIZES PRIVATE AIRCRAFT COMPANY

F.D.R. Orders Navy to Run Brewster Plant as Management Unsatisfactory

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—The United States Navy Department, acting on orders from President Roosevelt, has taken over all plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Long Island, New York, it is reported here from Washington today.

Declaring that the action was prompted by dissatisfaction over the management, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America and member of the President's War Labor Board, admitted after a White House conference today that his union had informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation that many Axis nationals were employed in the Brewster plants.

Gold Policy Fails

Transocean

BERLIN, April 14.—President Roosevelt's silver and gold policy is described as a complete failure by this morning's papers.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes in this connection that the chief of American war production had announced measures under which more than four-fifths of the vast unminted silver reserves of America would be sold to private industrial plants in place of materials which, although important for war production, are becoming scarce.

It was proposed by the United States authorities that silver should be used in place of tin for soldering, instead of copper for electrical machinery, and instead of chrome for sheet metal work.

The Philadelphia Record wrote in this connection that this was really a progressive step. Hidden precious metal, it said, was of no use to anybody. It would indeed be wonderful, it added, if the milliards dollars' worth of hidden gold could, for instance, be used for lining tin can.

The very fact that such a proposal could be made in the United States, which is claimed to be the "land of plenty," is significant, especially in regard to the change of attitude toward gold, which is thus removed from its former leading and dominating position, says the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. It signifies more than anything else the shifting in value of gold as compared against the former commanding position of this precious metal.

The Voelkischer Beobachter recalls in this connection that Roosevelt has stored 14,000 tons of gold in the vaults of Fort Knox, in Kentucky, and wants to buy the whole world with this vast gold treasure.

All schemes connected with this gold, it adds, have had only one aim in view—to forge a chain designed to tie up other peoples which have overcome the curse of gold and recognized the value of creative labor for the maintenance of their communities and their well-being instead of the gold metal.

The men behind the scenes and behind the chair of the "world president" should by now have learned that there is no hope whatever of their achieving world rule by means of their hoarded gold reserves, the paper concludes.

SPEEDY JAPANESE ADVANCE DESCRIBED

(Continued From Page 1)

there was a Malay police inspector on it.

"We challenged him.

"His reply was: 'I am on the way to Mua where I intend to pick up war refugees. I was instructed to take time in picking up refugees as the Japanese would not come for three or four days.'

"Guided by the police inspector, we marched along the fringe of the gum wood. As we neared Kaltal, we found enemy troops, with 105 automobiles, four guns, and about 10 tanks, resting in a column.

"We quickly surrounded the enemy and dealt a crippling blow to him in an action which lasted for three hours.

"Presently we carried out an onslaught on headquarters of the enemy regiment at Shimpanjelan, and occupied it. Among the documents seized was an order from a brigade commander. From it we learned for the first time that there were the 45th Brigade of Indian troops and a regiment of Australian troops in the Malay forces.

"The order was to the following effect:

"'The British forces have lost this opportunity of retreat. The general circumstances compel us to assume an offensive. The forces are ordered to make counter-attacks on the Japanese Forces along the Gemas-Mua line. The 45th Brigade is ordered to put up stiff resistance to the Japanese. A powerful mechanized unit must be sent to occupy the Penang River and secure the control of the road along the coast. The Mua River must be secured.'

Larger Than Tone

"In order to outwit the enemy, we crossed the river which was larger than the Tone River under cover of night.

"As we subsequently found, Providence helped our corps in crossing the waterway.

"Strong units of our corps made a number of vain attempts to cross the river. On the evening of the 16th, Yamada, a company commander, at the head of 12 men, defying death, succeeded in making a crossing. At 10 at night, while this group was attacking the enemy, the main body of our corps effected a crossing over the river.

"As we reached the opposite bank of the river, we found this death band of soldiers was employing bayonets, having used up all their cartridges. Miraculously no casualty was suffered by this valiant group, which had put the enemy to route, while taking 17 prisoners and capturing 17 automobiles and four armored cars.

"The troops of our crops were in high spirits, and their advance was rapid. In this campaign the enemy in addition to arms, left large quantities of provisions, including a countless number of tins of fruit, oat-meal, and meat.

"Our men were greatly pleased with these provisions which they called 'Churchill's allowance.'

"Pacli is eight kilometers from Mua.

"On the night of the 17th we commenced operations against this place. On the morning of the following day the vanguard of our corps found that there were more than 30,000 enemy troops entrenched on a height in front of it.

"We launched an attack on this enemy stronghold. While the fighting was at its height, a powerful unit of our corps managed to get behind the enemy and captured the height.

"We spent the whole of the 18th fighting the remnants of the enemy forces which had retreated to a gum wood.

"In this action, a tank unit of our corps was destroyed. Subsequently, the commander of this unit was honored for his bravery.

"The commander of this tank unit was Gotanda. Before the operation, he came to me and said: 'I intend to break through the enemy line.'

"I told him: 'You say that you intend to penetrate the enemy line. Are you aware that there is a strong enemy force at Kakli? I am afraid that you will find it difficult to defeat this enemy force.'"

"The reply of the commander of the tank unit was: 'I think I can penetrate the enemy line, unaided by infantry.'

"It happened that there was a Lieutenant-Colonel attached to our tank force near us.

"I said to the Lieutenant-Colonel: 'Gotanda says that he need not be aided by infantry. I feel great concern about him.'

"The officer suggested that Gotanda might have the cooperation of infantry.

"Gotanda insisted that his tank unit should attack the enemy single-handed.

"I eventually agreed to Gotanda's proposal.

Roar of Cannon

"Presently I heard the booming of cannon. I had fears that Gotanda had been killed.

"The battle lasted for three days.

"We succeeded at last in breaking through the enemy line. Near the position abandoned by the enemy, we found Gotanda and his men lying dead on the ground in a group. It was evident the enemy concentrated his fire on the Gotanda unit as the latter neared his position.

"As we advanced, there was a marked increase in enemy fire.

"On the morning of the 18th, I went to hold a conference with the commander of another corps.

"Soldiers were cooking food near the commander's headquarters. I instinctively thought that the curl of smoke from the stores would provide a mark for enemy fire.

"An hour later the enemy was concentrating his fire on the commander's headquarters.

"On my way to the headquarters, I was fired on, and had to seek safety in a forest where I remained in hiding for seven hours.

"As I discovered later, there were many Chinese and British people in the pay of the Malay forces in the area where we were operating. These spies were prompt to communicate with the enemy forces by means of field telephones the moment they observed our movements.

"It was not until the morning of the 20th that I discovered an effective method of dealing with the enemy forces. It was to attack the enemy by a combination of the infantry, tank, and artillery power of our corps.

"This method, which was promptly employed, was successful. By the 25th we had penetrated five enemy lines of defense.

"During a short period from the noon of the 20th, we were counter-attacked. We put up strong resistance. In the action a regiment suffered heavy casualties. At the end of the fighting the regiment was found being directed by an officer who was graduated from the Military Academy only two years ago, in place of the commander who had been killed.

"In this battle the commander of the 45th Brigade was killed. The spoils of war captured by our corps included 150 automobiles, 12 to 13 tanks, and 10 guns.

"The valiant regiment whose action influenced the outcome of the battle was honored by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay Peninsula.

"As soon as the battle of Pakli was over, we advanced on Baliksron.

"The strength of the enemy in this area was 2,500, divided into 1,000 Europeans and 1,000 Indians.

"The neighborhood of this enemy position was dotted with forests of gum trees. Our problem was how to move our tanks through the thickets beyond which the enemy position was located.

"In the battle which ensued whose scene was mainly laid in the forests, artillery played a full role. On the one hand it covered our tank force. On the other it blasted at the enemy stronghold. It was on the morning of the 22nd that the enemy began retreating. In this battle the 45th Brigade of Indian troops and one brigade of Australian troops were annihilated. The spoils of war consisted of many guns, tanks, and automobiles.

Fighting at Batu Pahat

"British troops, one brigade strong, were on the height of Batu Pahat, and these enemy troops which had been defeated in the battle of Gemas Pakuli, were retreating. On the 19th, we sent a battalion of our troops to cut off their retreat. The 11th division of Indian troops came down the height to attack us. There were four lines of the enemy positions, and about 20 guns were mounted there. The Japanese battalion advanced across a jungle, making a road as it advanced, and on the 23rd attacked the enemy's hindermost position, occupying it completely.

"A plan was laid to annihilate one brigade of the enemy of Batu Pahat on the 24th. Behind Batu Pahat there were two companies of Japanese troops who had landed from the shore 10 days previously. These troops were besieged by the enemy, and were under siege for 10 days. They gradually ran short of their provisions and ammunition. We supplied them with provisions from the air every other day, but we were not quite sure whether they were actually still there or not. Much apprehension was therefore entertained for their safety. The operations against the enemy brigade at Batu Pahat were launched on the 24th, all preparations having been completed.

"With two battalions of troops under my command, I crossed the river on the 24th at about noon, when I found that the enemy was preparing to flee. The entire force of the enemy brigade, equipped with 200 cars, was vigorously attacked and on the 27th, the commander of the brigade and many others were taken prisoner, the enemy brigade at Batu Pahat being this annihilated.

"During this fighting, on the 25th, on the way to Potok, we were caught in a heavy rain and were soaked to the skin. We felt so cold that we had to suspend operations for a while. Even in the Southern Regions where the climate is usually hot, there are occasionally such moments of intense cold.

"We obtained information from a battalion commander in the vanguard that one armored car had been observed at a long distance. As guns could not be used in the marshy terrain of the rubber plantation, machine guns were mounted to await the arrival of the enemy's armored car. As it came along, it was disabled. Four more which followed were dealt with similarly.

"The headquarters of the enemy's 11th division were placed at Pontiankechil at the time, and one brigade of Indian troops were disposed at Benute and another Indian brigade at Regit. We advanced to attack this enemy brigade at Regit, and toward evening of the 25th, we arrived at a certain point. We sent a contingent to attack Regit from behind. The road was very bad and terribly muddy due to rainfalls, so that Japanese tanks experienced considerable difficulty in advancing.

Hear Machine Guns Rattle

"On the 26th at about 3 p.m., reports of Czech machine guns were heard ahead of us, and we had hardly had time to muster our troops to provide against an enemy attack when a strong mechanized force came rushing in an attempt to rescue the besieged brigade. This mechanized force was annihilated and from the wreckage we learned afterward that this force consisted of five tanks, seven armored cars, ten trucks and two guns. This fighting lasted about 30 minutes. Fortunately, there were ditches on both sides of the road. But for these ditches, we might not have survived this fighting.

"Toward evening on the 26th, we stormed the headquarters of the enemy brigade and the infantry position was also attacked, capturing 30 cars. Later, we were subjected to a heavy bombardment at Pontiankechil, when I was wounded. When we got there the following morning, we found that the officers of the enemy brigade headquarters had fled an hour previously.

"In this way, the enemy at the three points of Piket, Pontiankechil and the reservoir was defeated, causing him to beat a retreat toward Singapore. In those operations, our side suffered some heavy losses, but the losses inflicted on the enemy were much heavier. Three enemy brigades were annihilated.

"When, afterward, we examined enemy prisoners, one prisoner expressed wonder why Japanese soldiers who are paid less than $5 are stronger than enemy soldiers who get over $70. Being told that it was because Japanese soldiers are patriotic, while the enemy lacks patriotism, he retorted by saying that his fellows were possessed of much patriotism too. As this prisoner's remark shows, the enemy is materialistic in his outlook and carries materialism into warfare. Another prisoner said that whereas Japanese tanks have turrets, few of their tanks have them. Moreover, he said, they possessed no adequate number of planes.

"Still another prisoner said that Japanese troops are so ubiquitous that their adversaries do not know how to defend their lines. Indian troops were reduced to such a state of nervousness that they mistook fire-flies for Japanese troops on a night-attack and this robbed them of all sleep. Japanese attacks came in continual waves. Heavy losses inflicted on the Japanese have no effect of checking these waves of attacks. Not for once have such vigorous Japanese onslaughts been checked, he said. Japanese artillery fire is so accurate that there is no escaping from it. Moreover, the Japanese Army makes nothing of negotiating almost impassable jungles and crossing rivers infested with crocodiles, he further said.

"The experience of actual fighting shows that British soldiers are the weakest, and the Australian troops are comparatively stronger than Indians. Although the Australians were found the strongest of all, they are savage—the most savage of all troops, perhaps. They are capable of anything, plunder, burglary and all kinds of criminal offences. Their scale of pay is a little lower than that of Indian soldiers. There is no love lost between Australian and Indian soldiers. At the time of the battle of Pakli, a British spy was caught. He was found in possession of a letter which was addressed by General Wavell to the commander of the 45th brigade. In this letter, General Wavell described how Indian and Australian troops are on ill terms with each other, and asked the brigade commander to do his best to cultivate friendship between the Indians and the Australian troops whom he had dispatched to reinforce the Indians.

"As to Tommy Atkins, they are really weak. They explained that their weakness came from the fact that they had not been taught how to fight in jungles. They said that they could fight better on the European battlefield. One British lieutenant said that although he would fight gallantly in defense of his homeland, he had no interest in colonial possessions.

"It appeared that practically all contingents sent from England were rotten to the core. On the 7th, my contingent and 200 Indian troops attacked Ubin Island with a view to restraining the enemy. These Indian troops fought bravely. They advanced even ahead of the Japanese troops, and although they were exposed to a heavy bombardment, they held their position. I then felt that there are many among the Indian troops who, appreciating Japan's true intentions, are ready to cooperate with the Japanese. On February 8, we crossed the Strait of Johore and succeeded in landing on the island of Singapore."

No Fish Story

Just as handy with the rod as he is with the gun is the soldier pictured above who is proudly displaying the giant carp he landed in the Rangoon River near the Burma capital. His comrades look on as if to say, "It's just the thing for the kids at home to hoist on their poles on the coming Boy's Festival Day." (Photographed by Cameraman Genseki of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry No. 571)

MISSION FROM THAI ARRIVES IN NIPPON

(Continued From Page 1)

al Military Operation Department in 1923.

Chai was then transferred to the Military Staff Department from 1933 to 1939. He was also sent to study in France in 1935. He was appointed a member of Thai Parliament in 1939 and appointed aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King in 1940. He was promoted to Chief of the Cavalry Section and concurrently Commanding Officer of the Tank Corps in 1941, and at the same time attached to the Premier's Office. During the same year he was also a member of the Thai Delimitation Commission of the Thai-Indo-China frontier, and after the hostilities he was appointed a member of the joint Thai-Japanese Committee. In 1942 he was appointed Deputy Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Crown of Thailand.

Momchao Wongsanuvatra Devakul is Chief Secretary of the Mission and was born on September 17, 1904 in Bangkok. He studied at the Military Cadet School from 1915 to 1923, and then went to study in England from 1923 to 1939. From 1929 to 1932 he studied in France. He was then appointed to the Foreign Ministry from 1933 to 1934, and was attached to the Cabinet of Ministers in the same Ministry in 1935. He was appointed Chief of the Press Section in the Foreign Ministry in 1936 and 1937, and was then transferred to be Chief of the Section attached to the Adviser's Office in the same Ministry from 1938 to 1940. He was Secretary to Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavan, Chief of the Thai Delegation to the Peace Conference at Tokyo, and when he returned from Japan he was appointed member of Commission to accept the transfer of Public Immovable Property and Archives at Battambong. Now he is Chief of Secretarial Division of Adviser's Office. He was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the White Elephant.

Momllang Peekship Malakul is one of the four secretaries attached to the Mission. He was born in November, 1906, at Bangkok, and after completing his College studies, went to England to study law from 1926 to 1932 at Inner Temple. After his return to Bangkok he was attached to the Cabinet Minister of Royal Household in 1932, and then was transferred to the Foreign Ministry and attached to the Protocol Division in 1935. He was promoted Chief of Section in the same division in 1940, and came to Tokyo on an official visit in connection with the exchange of ratifications following the peace between Thailand and French Indo-China in 1941. In 1942 he was promoted Chief of the Ceremonial Division of the Department of Protocol. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of Chula Hom Khla and the Fourth Class Order of the Crown of the White Elephant.

Another Secretary is Payome Lekhyanon, who was born on March 24th, 1908 in Bangkok. He studied in the Thai Law School from 1929 to 1931 and after graduation went to England to study law at Middle Temple from 1931 to 1934, when he graduated. He was a judge in the Ministry of Justice from 1935 to 1939 and was promoted Chief of the Miscellaneous Affairs Division in the Undersecretariat of Justice from 1939 to 1941. He is now Chief of the Legal Affairs Division attached to the Undersecretariat of Justice.

Third on the secretarial staff is Chitr Sayasilpi, who was born on January 7th, 1902 at Thonburi. After completing his college studies he studied English. He also completed law study in the University of Moral and Political Sciences in 1934. He started working as a clerk in the Foreign Ministry in 1918 and in November of the same year he was appointed Officer in charge of the Royal Air Force Hospital. He was promoted First Lieutenant in April, 1920, and was appointed Officer commanding the hospital attached to the Sixth Rifle Regiment. He was appointed adviser to the Commanding Officer of Military Hospitals attached to the Third Division of the Army and in May, 1928, he was appointed Officer commanding Military Hospitals attached to the First Artillery Royal Guards, and from October of the same year he was attached to the Military Medical Corps. He was promoted to Captain in April, 1929, and was appointed Probationary Officer of the Military Medical School. In December of the same year, he was again transferred to the Royal Air Force and was appointed Officer commanding the hospital section there. In August, 1932, he was appointed adviser to Chief Medical Officer of the Military Medical Corps and in December of the same year he was appointed assistant surgeon. In February, 1933, he was promoted Surgeon attached to Bangkok and Sub-chancellor attached to the Cabinet of Ministers in the Foreign Ministry in 1929. He was then sent to be second assistant attached to the Thai Consulate General at Singapore in 1933 and returned in 1937, having been appointed a member of the section attached to the Finance Division of the Foreign Ministry. In 1938 he was appointed Chancellor attached to the Chancellery section, and in 1942 he was promoted Chief of the Biographical section of the Foreign Ministry. He was decorated with the Fifth Class Order of the White Elephant and also the Fifth Class Order of the Crown of Thailand.

The last member of Secretarial staff is Svasdhi Pushapriksha, who was born on October 12th, 1908 in Bangkok. He is very popular in tennis circles in Bangkok, having won the men's singles championship in inter-club competition last year. He completed his college studies in 1927 and continued his studies in Chulalongkorn University from 1928 to 36. From 1931 he has been a teacher in the Ministry of Public Instruction, and from 1937 he was transferred and attached to the Department of Municipal and Public Works in the Ministry of Interior. He was again transferred to the Undersecretariat of the Foreign Ministry from 1939 and was promoted Acting Chief of the General Section in the Secretariat to Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1940. He is now Chief of the Correspondence Division of the Foreign Ministry. He was decorated with the Fifth Class Order of the Crown of Thailand.

Lieutenant Colonel Ouang Phadhya Sulsiddha is a physician attached to Lieutenant General Sena. He was born on December 15th, 1894 at Thonburi and studied medicine at the Royal Medical College of Chulalongkorn University from 1911 to 1916, when he graduated. He was then posted as a medical officer attached to the General Staff of the Army and was promoted second Lieutenant in June, 1919. In December of the same year, he was appointed Surgeon attached to the Military Hospital. In June 1936, he was promoted Major, and in April, 1937, he was attached to the Military Medical Department. In January, 1939, he was appointed officer attached to the Army General Headquarters, and he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in June 1941. He has been the personal physician attached to Lieutenant General Sena since 1932. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of the White Elephant.

The last member of the Mission is Captain Jiam Pengdistha who is adviser to Lieutenant General Sena. He was born on June 6th, 1894, at Chainat and after completing primary school education he entered the school for non-commissioned officers in 1910. He graduated as a lance corporal in 1911. He joined the school for warrant officers in 1913 and graduating in 1916 he was attached to the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Unification of Retail Businesses

MIYAKO—With regard to the adjustment and unification of medium and small commercial and industrial enterprises, the basic policy was made public by the Government some time ago, but there has been delay in the publication of a definite line of policy which the authorities intend to pursue in regard to the adjustment and unification of retail businesses, which, because of the huge number of retailers involved, is expected to produce widespread effects. This delay has given rise to various surmises and conjectures among the public and caused a sense of uneasiness not only among the retail merchants but among citizens who go to these merchants for the supply of daily necessities. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the basic policy in this regard has just been drafted by the Committee for the Reorganization of Medium and Small Commercial and Industrial Enterprises and been made public with the approval of the Cabinet. It remains to be seen whether the published policy will meet with the general approval of the public, but there is no reason to object it in its essentials.

According to the published policy, indiscriminate compulsion is to be avoided in achieving the adjustment and amalgamation of retail merchants. Such retail shops as have been doing good business will be retained and the conveniences of general customers will be taken into careful consideration. Instead of converting the retail business into a company system, the selected retail merchants will be allowed to carry on their business on their own account. This is all to the good and deserves commendation. The position of those retail merchants who will be obliged to change their occupation will also be considered sympathetically. It is to be hoped that the Government officials concerned will keep in mind the instructions given them by General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, the other day, and treat the unfortunate retailers faced by the necessity of changing occupations with kindness so that they may fully understand the circumstances in which they are placed and that their future livelihood may be ensured.

Japan-Thailand Economic Agreement

CHUGAI SHOGYO—In spite of the fact that Thailand at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was closely related to the United States and Britain, that country was prompt enough to give Japan full understanding as to the passage of Japanese Forces through its territory and, moreover, was courageous enough to conclude an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Japan. Since then Thailand has been closely cooperating with this country. The public was profuse in praising the decisive determination of statesmen of that country for having taken the bull by the horns. As the two countries' relations were developing more intimately in various domains, it had become necessary for them to enter into definite agreements on exchange, finances and trade. Negotiations were progressing on these issues between the two countries with the result that basic understanding was successfully reached on April 21. To begin with, the yen-baht equal exchange rate has been started since yesterday, April 22. By this, their trade relations promise to be readjusted and at the same time the matter will surely contribute toward acceleration for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere. It is a wise policy on the part of the Thai Government that it has accepted Japan's rational demand.

The yen-baht equal rate means depreciation of about 55 per cent in the value of the baht. It can be imagined that this is a matter that could not be easily accepted by Thailand, because the result will be an increase of the value of the yen and appreciation of prices in Thailand. However, it was true the yen's value to the baht was too low before, while Japan after crushing the military might of the United States and Britain in East Asia is enlarging its national strength and wealth on the background of abundant natural resources in the southern regions under Japan's military occupation.

In trade relations, Thailand has been conspicuous in its export trade, while its import trade is on the wane. The result is that its note issues have been increasing and the issues of its war notes also have been gaining with the enlargement of defense expenditures. Naturally, the baht has been destined to go off. Not only the exchange rate agreement, but Japan and Thailand still have trade and financial agreements to be concluded. Already, fundamental understanding has been reached on this question and it will be without question that their agreements will take tangible shape in the near future.

When all this is accomplished, Japan-Thai trade relations will come to a normal condition. As regards the price appreciation in Thailand, Japan will readjust prices of its export commodities taking into consideration effects on the national livelihood of Thailand.

Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine

MIYAKO—The grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine takes place from today, and the bereaved families of the war dead whose departed spirits are to be enshrined today have arrived in Tokyo from all parts of the country. Needless to say, Tokyo citizens will pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine by day and by night and offer their heartfelt thanks to the deified war dead. The authorities are leaving nothing undone in order to make the stay in Tokyo of the bereaved families as comfortable as possible. As for the general citizens, they must also do their best to welcome and comfort them by way of expressing their sentiment of the nation which is very grateful to the parents, husbands, brothers and sons who have laid down their lives in the national cause. The gallant war dead enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine are truly the guardian gods of Nippon.

EVACUATION SHIP DENIED FUEL SUPPLY BY BRAZIL

Action Expected to Mark End Of Spanish-S. American Sea Intercourse

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—The Spanish liner Cabo de Buena Esparanza, carrying Axis diplomatic and civilian evacues to Europe, is scheduled to depart from Rio de Janeiro tonight after waiting since April 13 to obtain ample fuel oil to complete its journey, it is reported here today from Rio de Janeiro.

With 105 German and 69 Italian diplomatic and consular agents from Uruguay aboard, the vessel requested additional fuel in order to reach Spain without further stops.

The refusal of Brazil to meet this request makes a stop at Trinidad, off the northern coast of Venezuela, imperative, with the added possibility that British officials on the island may investigate the Axis envoys as well as arrest the ship's passengers and crew.

The unreasonable action of Brazil is expected to mark an end to maritime intercourse between Spain and South America for the duration of the war.

GERMANS POUND MALTA WITH RELENTLESS FURY

Luftwaffe Again Raids British Southern Coast—Several Soviet Towns Taken

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—German forces in the northern sector of the Eastern Front have taken several Soviet villages and captured a large quantity of arms, the High Command announced at noon today.

Strong formations of German fighters and chasers continued uninterrupted attacks on military establishments and airfields in the island of Malta with devastating effects, the communique said.

In the region round Malta and North Africa, German pursuit planes reportedly shot down six British aircraft while five others were destroyed on the ground.

Light fighters of the Luftwaffe yesterday attacked railway establishments on the southern coast of England, the communique disclosed.

Japan to Send Tires

Domei

BERLIN, April 21.—An agreement under which Japan is to supply automobile tires to Bulgaria was signed at Sofia yesterday between representatives of the two countries, the German News Agency reported from Sofia today.

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55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

The ORIENTAL ECONOMIST
ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDITION
A Monthly Survey of Economic and Political Conditions in Japan and Eastern Asia. Compiled and Edited by the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Ltd. Publishers of Japan's Largest and Oldest Established Journal Devoted to Practical Economics and Finance.
April 1942:
Feature Articles:
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Unconditional Surrender of Netherlands East Indies
INDIA'S COURSE OF ACTION
No Anxiety Over Foodstuff Supply
LABORERS' COST OF LIVING AND WAGES
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WRITER POINTS OUT ALLIES' WEAK POINT

Men of Armed Forces Fight For Money, Not for Love of Country

Chief Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Commander of the British Forces in East Asia, returned to Britain, leaving the defense of Burma in the hands of his men. In the same manner, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the British forces in India, after meddling in the defense of Java for a few weeks, hastily returned to India, leaving his men in the island at the mercy of the powerful Japanese Army. And now, commanders of the British forces are trying to make India their third victim, writes Tadashi Saito, well-known commentator in the Kaizo magazine. His article runs substantially as follows:

It seems to be the established policy of Britain to make other peoples fight and shed blood in her place. Up to the present, Greece, Jugoslavia, Holland, and others have fallen victims to this selfish policy of Britain.

Judging from her past record, as well as from what she is doing at present, Britain is very skilful in engaging the services of other nations for her selfish purposes. And it is but natural that the British army is very skilful in a strange business like this. For, the British army is, after all, a fighting strength composed of men engaged for the love of money only.

For many years in the past, the so-called British Army has been held in the tacit but profound contempt of the British citizens at large, for, as stated above, the Army is a body of armed men who have been hired by the Government for field duties. During the Great War of 1914-18, Britain adopted a compulsory conscription system. When the war was brought to an end in 1918, this system of conscription was also discontinued. And the old mercenary system again came into force.

A Mercenary Body

The British Army under the mercenary system has been maintained as a means of facilitating the activities of the Royal Navy in the first place, and for the maintenance of peace and order at home and upholding Britain's control over all her colonies in the second place.

The British Army, therefore, has never been regarded as an indispensable means for national defense.

As stated in the foregoing chapter, the British Army, ever since its establishment 280 years ago, has always been subordinated to the Royal Navy. But, this is not all. It has, moreover, been maltreated as an unnecessary organization of the British Empire.

In old days, the British Army, like Cromwell's cavalry forces, was an evil force in the hands of a man of great influence. Even after 1660, when the Army was transferred into the hands of the British nation, it has remained an object of public suspicion and fear, and its maintenance has been recognized only in accordance with the agreement to be reached between the both houses of Parliament year after year. The British Army, therefore, is a body of soldiers hired by the plutocracy of the country.

Population Too Small

The total number of the British people is about 46,000,000 only, which is too small for the defense of all the British dominions in the world. Britain, therefore, is in need of mercenaries from Australia, India, South Africa, etc. It is by means of the soldiers thus hired in various places that Britain has managed in the past to maintain her control over all her colonies on the one hand, and to beat the enemy forces in different battlefields, such as Flanders, Gallipoli, etc, on the other.

From the extraordinary characteristics of the British Army, it is quite natural that the British soldiers always try to beat the enemy at the sacrifice of the colonial forces only, taking every possible care not to shed their own blood.

In the campaign of the Philippine Islands, we have discovered that the selfish and despicable habit of the British forces as stated above is also found in the hearts of the American soldiers. One of the typical examples of their selfish conduct is found in the desertion of his men by General Douglas MacArthur, former commander of the American and Philippine forces in the Philippines. Prior to the fall of Manila, MacArthur retreated into the mountain vantage points of the Bataan Peninsula, from where, seeing his men reduced to their last stage, this "hero of the U.S. Army" fled to Australia in company with wife and children, leaving his men behind to face the hell of bayonets and bombs. Such a cowardly warrior in Japan would have been thrown into jail for his failure to execute his heavy duty. This "hero" of Bataan, however, has now been appointed commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific and has been given supreme command over all military forces in Australia.

U.S. Reasoning a Mystery

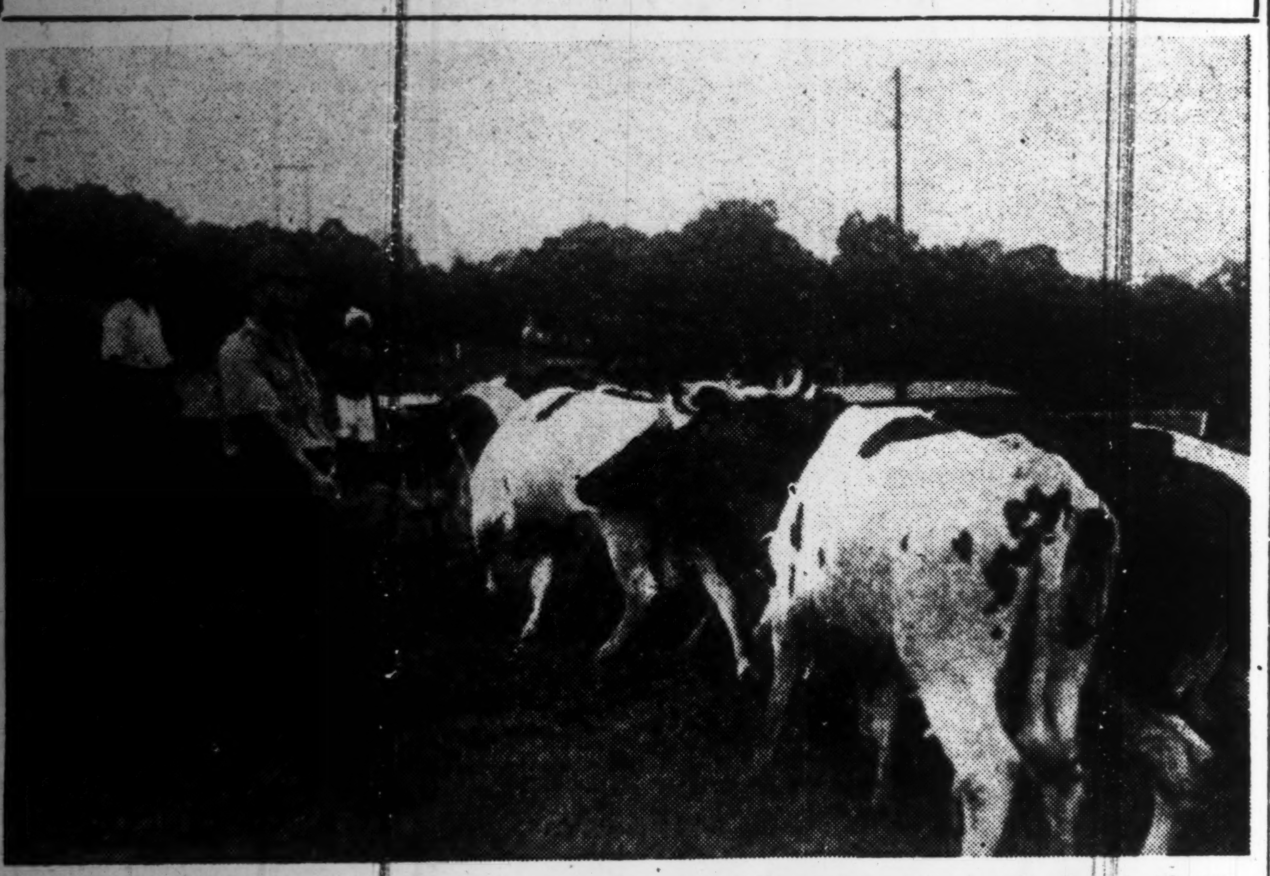
We can hardly understand the sentiment of the American people who have appointed such a coward as MacArthur to such an important post. But, there are many things about the American people which are hardly intelligible to us. For instance, Admiral Husband Kimmel, for his glaring mistake in the Battle of Hawaii, has been placed on the reserved list, and thereby acquitted of all his responsibility. This shows that the U.S. Navy is in want of able commanders.

The U.S. Army is also suffering from want of able commanders. In view of the situation, the number of American soldiers has been increased from the 300,000 in 1939 up to the 2,300,000 today. And their efforts to increase the fighting strength is still going on. Strange to say, however, no efforts are being exercised to promote the efficiency of the higher officers. The higher commanders of the U.S. Army are too old for modern warfare. They are 60 years old on an average against the 45 years of the higher commanders of the German Army.

Due to the conservative policy followed by the aged commanders of the U.S. Army, the units of the U.S. land force are quite antiquated in equipment

The U.S. Army which is rapidly becoming larger, in respect of man material at least, consists of infantry, cavalry, and field-artillery, the number of mechanized divisions being only one out of the 33 divisions which have been organized up to recently. It is said that they are now striving to finish the training of men with a view to organizing two mechanized divisions. The U.S. Army undoubtedly is good enough for review, but not for a means of national defense.

Soldiers Run Shonan Dairy



As soon as the Japanese Forces occupy enemy territory, they immediately go into action to restore normalcy. Their first concern is the welfare of the native population. Shown above are Japanese soldiers looking after a dairy farm in Shonan Island so that the children and the sick there may continue to receive their daily supply of milk. (Censored by War Ministry)

YEN PLACED ON PAR WITH THAILAND BAHT

Parity Under New Agreement Linked With Gold to Increase Japan-Thai Trade

Domei

BANGKOK, April 22.—In a communique jointly issued today by the Japanese Embassy here and the Thai Government on the understanding regarding the exchange rate between the Thai and Japanese currencies, it was disclosed that gold to be purchased in Bangkok after today shall contain 0.25974 grams pure gold per baht.

The joint communique reads:

"In order to promote trade between the two countries, the Japanese Government proposed to the Thai Government to revise the exchange rate between the Yen and the Baht and to place it on the parity of ¥100 to 100 Baht.

"In the spirit of friendly cooperation the Thai Government has accepted the Japanese proposal. However, an understanding has been reached between the two nations to make effort to prevent sudden disadvantageous effects upon Thailand by raising the value of exports from Thailand to Japan by a reasonable amount.

"For instance, the export price of Thai rice to Japan shall be raised to a reasonable leval, while Japan agrees not to raise the prices of her exports to Thailand beyond the prices at which they were exported to Thailand prior to the revision of the exchange rate.

"It was also agreed that after April 22, the gold to be purchased in Bangkok by Japan shall contain 0.25974 grams of pure gold per baht."

SUNER PLEDGES MORE AID

Spain's Foreign Minister Says 1,000,000 Troops Ready

Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner of Spain, in a statement to the press on Tuesday, proclaimed full Spanish cooperation with Germany in its war against the Soviet Union, the Yomiuri reports from Buenos Aires, quoting a dispatch from Madrid.

Foreign Minister Suner is quoted as having said that Spain, if necessary, is prepared to dispatch 1,000,000 troops, in addition to the 15,000 anti-Communist volunteers sent to the warfront some time ago, the report added.

U.S. Enforces Light Control

Precautionary light control measures have been enforced since Monday night in all cities on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, according to an Asahi Shanghai dispatch quoting a message from Stockholm.

Javanese Are Eager To Learn Japanese; Lectures to Be Given

Fever for learning the Japanese language is high among the native inhabitants of Java. The Bandoeng Radio Station has decided to open a series of radio lectures on Japanese for these inhabitants, according to a Bandoeng dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. Mrs. Toshiko Sato, a Japanese resident there for 20 years, who has a fluent command of the native language, will be the lecturer. Native people of Bandoeng and other leading cities in Java have been taught Japanese by Japanese soldiers there whenever chances offer themselves, but this is very inconvenient for them. Alive to this situation, the Japanese authorities have made arrangements to hold a regular course of study. This will be started shortly.

U.S. LEADERS URGE SECOND WAR FRONT

Marshall and Hopkins Said Coercing London Even at Risk of Failure

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—The rumors about the impending allied military operations are occupying to an ever growing degree the space of the British papers, according to reports of Swedish papers from London.

The reason for this was furnished by the two politically opposing London papers, the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Herald.

The Daily Telegraph reproduced a lengthy report from its Washington correspondent on the negotiation, which General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Production Planning Board, had in London and which are now being continued in the White House.

According to this correspondent, the two delegates of President Roosevelt emphasized during their London stay that the establishment of the second front must be aimed at under all circumstances, and even at the risk of failure.

Actually, he declared, this had been President Roosevelt's personal idea regarding the establishment of a second front which would be much more helpful to Soviet Russia than mere war material delivery, which, moreover, was greatly handicapped by an acute lack of tonnage.

The American President and his London delegates are further said to have stressed that the American public would prefer to see the war material from the United States delivered to the Anglo-Saxon troops fighting on the European continent, rather than to the Soviet armies.

The correspondent left it in open question whether General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins had succeeded in convincing Premier Winston Churchill and his War Cabinet, but he indicated that the presence of the first British Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, in Washington hinted that the discussions were being continued in the United States capital.

Contrary to the Daily Telegraph the organ of the Labor Party, the Daily Herald has commented as if the Western European relief offensive had already been decided upon definitely.

"We are ahead of great events," wrote the paper, "and are prepared for action. Decisions of importance have been taken and vital and most important events will take place very soon."

Details about such future operations, the paper continued, were being drafted already at Downing Street and world history would be written once these operations had started.

It states everyone must be ready and the armament worker in particular must do his utmost because the future development of the war would demand the maximum of efforts.

F.D.R. REVIEWS WAR WITH ALLIED ENVOYS

Also Presides Over War Council Which Fails to Reach Any Agreement

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—President Roosevelt today successively conferred with Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, General Hsiung Shih-hui, leader of the Chungking military mission, H. J. Van Mook, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, Lord Beaverbrook, leader of the British military supply delegation, and John Gilbert Winant, American Ambassador to London, according to a Washington dispatch.

Following his meeting with the Chief Executive, Soviet Ambassador Litvinov stated that he had discussed with President Roosevelt lease-lend problems and the general situation, the dispatch adds.

Many Issues Mooted

A series of conferences have been held to discuss a second front against Germany, measures to check the German spring offensive by means of strengthening military aid to the Soviets, and positive operations in East Asia. It is reported, however, that no agreement has been reached owing to the complicated interests of the Powers concerned.

President Roosevelt also presided over a session of the Pacific War Council, and heard reports from Harry Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator, on the results of negotiations with British authorities during his stay in Britain, the dispatch said.

The newly-established Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific was reported by a Melbourne dispatch received here today to have announced the appointment of the following commanders for the Allied Army in the Southwest Pacific:

MacArthur Is Chief

General Dougles MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian head of the United National forces, to be second in command under General MacArthur.

Lieutenant-General George Brett, United States army, commander of the air forces.

Rear-Admiral Herbert H. Leary, United States navy, commander of naval forces.

Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of Philippine forces.

Major-General Julian F. Barnes, United States army, commander of quartermaster and transport service.

The United States Department of War has announced that the defending American forces in the Bataan Peninsula just before their capitulation on April 9, were composed of the 92nd and 194th tank battalions and the 200th coastal defense anti-aircraft corps, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The 92nd tank battalion was composed of troops from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, while the 194th tank battalion was composed of troops from Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington, the report said. The anti-aircraft corps reportedly was formed of New Mexico troops.

Of the anti-aircraft forces three officers and 104 men were claimed to have escaped from the Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor Island.

Japanese Raiders Blast China Bases In Kiangsi, Hunan

(Continued From Page 1)

Indians, according to a New Delhi report received here.

The greatest danger now facing India is air raids, Sir Archibald said adding, however, the Japanese have not yet carried out indiscriminate bombings of non-belligerents.

"Our defenses now are expanding over India, and if further re-inforced, we will be much stronger," he said.

PRINCE TEH THANKS MANCHOU EMPEROR

Chief of Mengchiang Is Granted Imperial Audience

Domei

HSINKING, April 22.—Prince Teh, Chief of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, accompanied by his suite, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. today when he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Prince Teh and members of his suite expressed thanks respectfully to the Throne for the friendship and assistance of the Imperial Family and the Government and people of Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant them gracious words. Prince Teh presented a gift to the Throne.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant an Imperial luncheon to Prince Teh and members of his suite, which included General Li Shou-hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian Army.

Prince Teh and his suite retired from the Imperial Palace at 1:20 p.m.

GERMAN TEAM BEATEN IN HANDBALL CONTEST

Keio U. Boys Nose Out Yokohama Residents by 7 to 6 Score at Port City

Keio University beat the German team composed of Yokohama residents in a game of German handball by a close score of 7 to 6 played at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club field on Sunday before a large crowd of German and Keio rooters.

The Germans scored first and at half time held the Keio boys to a draw of 3 to 3. During the second half despite taking the less favorable side against the wind and sun, the German team managed to grab two goals.

The Germans practically had the game "in the bag" but for a misinterpretation of the rules robbing them of a close victory. Three goals scored by them were nullified by the referee because of the forwards having passed the "Schusskreis" though actually the rule in question allows a player to touch the ground behind the line when the ball is delivered. It is a rule identical with the much discussed "foot-fault" rule in tennis.

The Japanese players lost only one goal by the same misinterpretation. Despite the experience of their much older and heavier opponents, the Keio boys, however, displayed fast team work to snatch final victory.

The German handball game originated in Germany and was first taught here by a German, who took an active part in the game.

NEW YORK POST URGES NEW SEA LANE TO RUSSIA

Proposed Route for U.S. Convoys Is Via Aleutian Islands To Murmansk

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—With the German submarine arm threatening to cut off completely the Anglo-American Atlantic route to Murmansk, the United States should establish a convoy service via the so-called "Northeast Passage," the New York Post said yesterday, according to a New York message.

This route would take convoys via the Aleutian Islands, through the Bering Strait, to Archangel and Murmansk.

The paper failed to state, however, how the difficulties of the icebound Arctic Ocean, north of the Soviet Union, are to be overcome. It merely stated that it was high time that the United States should make all efforts to help the Soviets.

"The fight against Germany must be decided first before the Allies could think of taking the offensive in East Asia," the paper declared, "In order to give more effective help to the Soviets, the harbor facilities of Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka should be improved."

TO INCREASE SHOWHOUSES

Norway to Establish Modern Movietown in Oslo

Transocean

OSLO, April 11.—The establishment of a modern and big movietown was announced by the Norwegian State Film Management yesterday.

The Management has bought a large plot near Oslo on which four huge studios will be constructed shortly.

The administration building of the Norwegian film industry, which has been planned for some time, will also be erected on this plot. After the completion of the studios, the annual production of Norwegian films will be increased from six to 12.

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Their Imperial Majesties to Worship At Yasukuni Shrine Grand Festival

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be pleased to honor the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine with Their Imperial Majesties' personal worships on Saturday, the second day of the festival, which will start Friday, it has been officially announced. In this festival, 15,017 souls of the war dead will be enshrined as patron deities of this Empire.

Today, a Ceremony of Enshrinement will be solemnized. An Imperial messenger will be sent to the shrine on Friday, the first day, when solemn Shinto rites for the enshrined deities will be conducted. Clad in military uniform, His Imperial Majesty is scheduled to leave the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. on Saturday for the shrine and will respectfully worship at the inner sanctuary of the main hall. It will be about 10:20 a.m. that His Imperial Majesty will return to the Imperial Palace. Her Imperial Majesty is scheduled to leave the Imperial Palace at 10:35 a.m. on the same day and after worshipping at the shrine will return to the Palace at about 10:55 a.m.

Manchoukuoan Ambassador Li Shao-keng to Tokyo has issued a statement in which he has expressed Manchoukuo's gratitude for the souls of the Japanese who were killed in the Battle of Nomonhan and others who are going to be enshrined as patron deities during the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine.

DUCK TO GET MONUMENT FOR PREDICTING TREMOR

Turks Honor Water Fowl Which Warned Villagers Saving Many Lives

Transocean

ANKARA, April 5.—The village population in the Turkish earthquake area of Arzingan has decided to erect a little monument for a small duck, which predicted an earthquake catastrophe in Turkey.

Before the first tremors were recorded, the villagers noticed in one of the houses that a small duck being kept there in a cage suddenly showed signs of great excitement.

A 90-year old man correctly interpreted this excitement of the duck as indication that a serious earthquake was threatening the vicinity. He warned not only his own family but also all other villagers in time.

When the earthquake came, all houses in the village collapsed. The occupants, who had taken warning and left the houses were safe but they neglected to take the watchful duck along so that it perished.

BRITISH POLICY SCORED

London's Selfishness Angers Jewish Mayor of Telaviv

Transocean

ANKARA, April 9.—The Jewish mayor of Telaviv in Palestine made an anti-British speech Tuesday, according to reports received here yesterday.

Referring to the Struma incident, he said that the Jewish passengers of that ship might well have been permitted to settle down in Palestine, as today tons of thousands of Jews were fighting for Great Britain.

The British have been extremely inconsiderate as far as the Jewish problem in Palestine is concerned, the mayor said.

Today's Sports

FOOTBALL

Kanto intercollegiate league games, Keio vs. Hosei and Waseda vs. Rikkyo, at Meiji Shrine stadium, 3 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto intercollegiate league match, Waseda, vs. Shodai at Higashi-Fushimi, 3:30 p.m.

BASEBALL

Professional games, Kurowashi vs. Asahi and Kyojin vs. Hankyu at Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

GRADE SCHOOLS IN JAVA TO START CLASSES SOON

Dutch and Chinese Not Allowed To Reopen Institutions By Japanese

Domei

SURABAYA, April 22.—Primary schools for Indonesians in Java will be opened from April 29 now that the necessary arrangements have been completed.

There are about 13,000 Indonesian primary schools in Java and it is expected that nearly all of them will be permitted to reopen by the Japanese military authorities.

The authorities further intend to allow the reopening of schools above the grade of primary school as soon as possible.

However, it is learned the reopening of schools for the Dutch and Chinese exclusively will not be permitted.

VATICAN TURNS DOWN PROTESTS BY BRITISH

Exchange of Envoys With Japan Said Perfectly Justified

Domei

BERNE, April 21.—The Holy See has rejected the British protest against the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and the Vatican, according to a Reuter's report from London received here today.

Pointing out that negotiations for the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and the Holy See have been going on since 1922, the Vatican flatly denied the British accusation that the exchange is the result of outside pressure from the Axis countries, the report said.

The British note to the Vatican, the report disclosed, indicated that the exchange is regarded in British official circles as the result of Axis pressure, showing "indulgence toward unprovoked attack."

The reply from the Holy See, however, maintained that the appointment of a representative to Japan was "designed solely to safeguard the spiritual interests of the Roman Catholic Church."

Cripps Makes Report

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who returned to London from India today, saw Premier Winston Churchill this evening and gave him a detailed report on the results of the Anglo-Indian negotiations, according to a B.B.C. broadcast intercepted here from London. Sir Stafford Cripps reportedly has maintained silence and has made no statements.

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STORY OF HONGKONG NOW BEING FILMED

Premiere Scheduled in May—Government-General Cooperating in Enterprise

Depicting the end of one hundred years as the base for British exploitation in East Asia and the rise of the rejuvenated city under Japanese administration, a motion picture entitled "Hongkong" will be released simultaneously in the middle of May in Tokyo, Shanghai and Hongkong. With full cooperation of the Government-General's Office in Hongkong, the picture will be produced by the China Motion Picture Company. The editing will be done in Shanghai in both Japanese and Cantonese languages.

Attendance at motion picture theaters in the capital markedly increased last year. According to the latest investigation by the Metropolitan Police Board, 101,579,531 including 88,283,820 adults and 13,295,711 children visited movies during the period. The investigation also revealed that box office receipts amounted to ¥38,682,305.89, of which the adults paid ¥35,779,125.01, and the children, ¥2,903,180.88.

The Education Ministry has recently approved three culture pictures, namely, "Jinzo Seni" (Artificial Fiber) by Jujiya; "Tsushin Teishintai" (Communication Corps) by Nichiyei; and "Kofukuji" (The Kofukuji Temple) by the Yokohama Cinema Company.

Emphasizing maternal love, which is regarded as the cardinal point in the Japanese spirit, particularly manifested by the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor, the Ofuna studio of Shochiku will shortly produce a feature motion picture entitled "Nippon no Haha" (Mothers of Japan) with an all-star cast. Kenkichi Hara will direct.

Officials of the Tokyo Municipality are now making every effort to enhance education through motion pictures among national school students by utilizing the local cinema houses. In this connection, a joint conference was held recently among officials of the Board of Information to discuss definite plans. On the other hand, juvenile culture motion picture associations are being established in several districts in Tokyo such as Asakusa, Yotsuya, Yodobashi and Nakano to contribute to children's education through movies.

The motion picture theaters in Java are reported to have reopened early this month with peace and order having been restored by the Japanese Forces. It is reported that such Japanese-made films in Malay as "Nippon Rikugun no Seiyei" (The Pick of the Japanese Army), "Nippon Kaigun" (The Japanese Navy), and "Kogyo Nippon" (Industrial Japan), which have already reached Java, are being triumphantly received by the inhabitants, while the arrival of war newsreels of the War of Greater East Asia are eagerly awaited. Another report says that Japanese motion pictures are making a big hit in Hanoi, French Indo-China.

At the request of the Dai Nippon Sampo Hokokukai, two culture films dealing with the industries of Japan have recently been completed by the Japan Eigasha and Geijutsu Eigasha, respectively. They are "Susume Sangyo Butai" (The Marching of the Industrial Corps) and "Shori yeno Seisan" (The Production for Victory).

Dealing with the family life behind the guns, the Toho studio will shortly start the shooting of a new screen play entitled "Haha no Chizu" (Mother's Map) under the direction of Yasujiro Shimazu. Haruko Sugimura, veteran stage actress, will be borrowed to take the female lead.

To promote cultural life in farming villages through the silver screen and theatrical activities, the Noson Gyoson Bunka Kyokai will establish an investigation organ with the support of the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, several officials of which have been made advisers to the contemplated new organization.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

kind, then there can be no peace and good order in human society; so it is the part of all generous or constructive minds to undo the obnoxious effects of the vicious circle of offenses and revenges by magnanimously stopping it. This is the duty of every person with the least sense of ethics or at all mindful of social welfare, and how much more generous and forgiving in spirit should be leaders or rulers or men responsible for the honor and greatness of their country. It is not without reason that a warrior, at once so brave and generous like Yoshiie, should have been enshrined among the pantheon of the great Hachiman shrine, worshipped throughout the Japanese Empire.

(To Be Continued)

Lisbon Controls Cinema

Transocean

LISBON, April 4.—Henceforth, no person may work in the Portuguese film industry who does not belong to one of the 66 groups of the professional organization of the film industry, according to a new decree issued Thursday. This applies to the production, distribution and performance of films.

Umbrella Dance

One of the most attractive offerings on the internationally famous Takarazuka stage in Tokyo this month is a dance number entitled "Travel in the Sky." In many scenes, adventures of a young umbrella maker are told in color dances.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In an endeavor to give a "healthy theatrical entertainment," particularly in the rural districts, the Metropolitan Police Board will start extensive preparations to control the numerous theatrical groups in the capital, whose activities have mainly been centered on provincial performances. It is planned that a control organ will be established in the Japan Actors' Association under the supervision of the police authorities. The approximately 100 groups existing at present will be reduced to 10 organizations.

Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa, the top-notch players in the current performance at the Tokyo Gekijo, will make another stand at the same theater next month. The highlight of the forthcoming program will be "Toribeyama," (the Romance of Hankuro) by the late Kido Okamoto, one of the 10 repertoire plays by the late Sadanji Ichikawa. The curtain raiser will be "Kiyomori to Seiko" (a historical play) by Seika Mayama. "Sannin Katawa" (Three Crippled Persons) a comic musical-posture drama, will be the third offering. Concluding the program will be "Yedo no Hana Osho" (A Yedo Melodrama) by Shin Hasegawa.

Organized by the Theatrical Cultural League, a group of nine popular vaudeville performers, including Komusashi Azuma and Yumeko Asaka, will entrain for Central China today to entertain the Japanese soldiers stationed there.

Another party of nine vaudeville players left Tokyo last week for Manchoukuo, where they will visit various war camps to entertain the fighting forces.

To entertain the members of the bereaved families of the war dead who are now visiting Tokyo to attend the extraordinary six-day special spring festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, commencing today, a special program of dance and music will be presented at the Gunjin Kaikan at 5 p.m. on April 30. All leading members of the Yoshimoto Entertainment Enterprises will play jointly.

The six de luxe theaters in the capital, including the Kabukiza, the Meijiza, the Tokyo Gekijo, the Shimbashi Embujo, the Yurakuza, and the Toho Gekijo, will present extra performances on April 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 when several plays now being staged will be specially given to entertain the 30,000 members of the families of the war dead, who are now in the capital to attend the ceremony at the Yasukuni Shrine.

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, Shizuye Fujikage, famous dancer, will present a special program at the Gunjin Kaikan on Monday. Fujikage and her own group of dancers are expected to visit Manchoukuo this summer as a goodwill mission of the local theatrical circles.

Concluding an extended tour of Manchoukuo, the leading members of the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group are scheduled to return to Japan before the end of this month after playing at several cities in Chosen. Their local performance is promised to be presented in June.

A joint performance of the Toho Gekidan, Toho dancing team and the Toho musical show will be presented at the Takarazuka Gekijo near Hibiya Park next month. The program will be specially arranged in compliance with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. "Rankasen" (The Fan of Orchid), a 20-scene play produced by Tetsuzo Shirai, will feature the program.

Argentine Reds Arrested

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—A communist propaganda center in La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Aires, has been closed by the police, who arrested four persons and confiscated much propaganda material.

U.S. Placed in Dilemma Menaced by Crisis

(Continued from Page 6)

workers of America to work seven days a week to bring the war to a successful conclusion, but his assertion failed to evoke any great response. Again a bill, amending the Labor Law so as to remove the restriction on the working hours in labor contracts and abolish payments of overtime allowances, was rejected on February 28 by the House of Representatives by 226 to 62 votes, owing to the vigorous opposition of the workers.

It is apparent that the shifting of the remaining branches of the industry to the wartime enterprise would create fresh deadlocks between the Government and the workers. Judging from the present economic position of America, there is no reason to doubt that unrest among the rank and file of the workers would continue to mount, and this coupled with the aggravation of inflation would precipitate a crisis in wartime America. This means that President Roosevelt's ambitious armament program could not be thoroughly executed, unless such problems as fixing of workers' wages, prevention of inflation by means of a satisfactory price control measure, maintenance of the standard of living and acquisition of several key materials which are not available in the Western Hemisphere, are judiciously solved. The appliance of restriction on the people's income and curtailment of their social and material privileges would not liquidate the disquietness which is prevailing in the country. Therefore, it has to be said that wartime America, in spite of her spectacular armament expansion scheme, is confronted with a crisis, the solution of which requires careful and expert handling.

(The End)

U.S. TO RESTRICT USAGE OF STEEL AND IRON GOODS

Step Necessitated to Save Metals Needed by War Industries

Transocean

LISBON, April 8.—Henceforth steel and iron must not be used for the manufacture of hundreds of articles by American factories, according to a decree issued by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, states a Washington dispatch.

Mr. Nelson described the measure to be hard but necessary. It would lower the standard of living in the United States, he said, but on the other hand, will help to save considerable quantities of these metals, which are so greatly needed by the war industries.

SPAIN PUSHING DEFENSES

50,000,000 Pesetas Appropriated for Military Use

Transocean

MADRID, April 9.—By decree of the Caudillo, the Spanish Government has appropriated 375,000,000 pesetas for the extraordinary budgets of the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education.

Of this amount, 50,000,000 pesetas will be earmarked for repairing damaged buildings for military use, 44,000,000 pesetas for improving defense installations and for the construction of strategically important roads, and 201,000,000 pesetas for production or purchase of war material.

Shoes Output Curbed

Transocean

LISBON, April 5.—The manufacture of men's boots and shoes in Britain will be reduced by 20 per cent during the months of April and May, according to London reports. During the same period the manufacture of ladies' shoes is to be reduced by 11.5 per cent, and slippers by 27 per cent.

MANNERHEIM LAUDS GERMAN-FINN AMITY

Visits Reich Commander in Finland—Contents of Talks Not Divulged

Transocean

HELSINKI, April 4.—Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim on Thursday visited the Commander-in-Chief of the German troops in Finland, General Eduard Dietl, at the latter's headquarters, it was announced by authoritative Finnish quarters yesterday.

The German General welcomed the Field Marshal at an unnamed railway station close to his headquarters where a German and Finnish guard of honor lined up in parade formation, giving the military salute when the Field Marshal tary salute when the Field Marshal's train drew up in the station.

The Field Marshal and General Dietl had discussions in the latter's headquarters, the contents of which, however, were not disclosed.

In an address at a subsequent dinner, General Dietl declared that the German troops under his command were defending Finland like their own fatherland. The General expressed his satisfaction that the German soldiers had so splendidly overcome the hardships of the Nordic winter to which they were not accustomed.

In his reply, Field Marshal Mannerheim lauded the German troops for having adapted themselves so well to the difficult conditions of fighting in the Finnish winter.

He also praised the comradeship existing between the Germans and Finns and expressed his firm conviction in the victory of the Finnish Army and the Finnish people. Field Marshal Mannerheim returned to his own headquarters on the same day.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

greater, stronger man than his former self. Thus, also, Onodera pledges himself "not to forsake him more and more," while his brother Shinichi, in order to save him, secretly disposes of the lifeless body of the woman whom he, too, had loved. That, in a word, is "the will of humanity," which seeks to help bring about the attainment of nature's harmony. And Eiji, faced with this will, casts aside his former pride and prejudice; is deeply, frankly stirred, and commences to weep.

It is through such a situation that one becomes aware of the affirmative spirit which shines forth from the play. Hence, while it is the record of a world pierced with gloom, it is not necessarily a gloomy record, but rather a play shot through with the bright idealistic spirit. Indeed, it is the delicate harmony of this darkness and this brightness that constitutes the so-called Dai Chowa, or Great Harmony, of the author's creed. It is precisely his subtle revelation of the realm of that Dai Chowa which makes this the truly representative work of his literary output.

Unnatural Friendship

Moreover, the fact that both Shinichi's unnatural friendship, for all that it had once been spurned, and Onodera's friendship, for all that it had once been rendered futile, are again brought to bear upon Eiji as a force (affection) for salvaging his soul from the wreck of his passion which ended in tragedy and for enabling him to live a more worthy life, makes this quite a different kind of work when compared with Yujo, which is essentially ideological. At any rate, one can perhaps realize from this difference alone that the author has made considerable progress in the interval. His peculiarly free and straightforward technique has also attained a high level of perfection and is here displayed in a manner which reflects due credit upon the reputation of the play as his outstanding work.

Further, there is a sequel to this work entitled Aru Gashitsu no Nushi (Master of a Certain Studio), 1926. A play in six acts, it deals with Eiji some years later, showing him thoroughly improved after the incident depicted in Aiyoku—a prominent artist, and respected as well as a man of character. Nevertheless, he has a fear of women, being above all, curt and uncivil toward his female disciples. On realizing that he is beginning to feel a secret attachment to one of the women studying under him, who respects and adores him, Eiji is seized with consternation. It seems incomprehensible to him, on the other hand, that he should entertain such feelings after all that had happened to him. He cannot help being struck by the mysterious workings of nature's will in shaping man's destiny.

When Onodera urges him to marry her, he rejects the idea after reflecting upon his past. Yet he cannot smother his love for her. Asking her to pose as his model, he commences work on a large canvas. The picture turns out to be an extraordinary work, magnificent in power and beauty. When it is about to be completed, the woman disciple, being under the impression that he is a woman-hater, becomes engaged to a young artist. Eiji falls into despair and yields to a sudden impulse to do something rash when, on the spur of the moment, she throws herself into his arms. Whereupon he pushes her out of the door, crying: "Fool! You dear fool! I want you to be happy," and is overwhelmed with loneliness. Such, in brief, is the gist of the sequel. It may be that he cannot think of repeating the tragedy which results when a man and woman are united by a momentary infatuation—a love which is far from natural. At any rate, the developmental philosophy and other themes which the author attempts to expound in Aiyoku will become all the more clear when read in conjunction with its sequel.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

Flemish Composer, Paul Gilson, Dies At 77 in Brussels

Transocean

BRUSSELS, April 5.—The noted Flemish composer, Paul Gilson, has passed away at the age of 77, it became known in Brussels yesterday. With the death of Gilson, one of the most marked representatives of Flemish music is lost to this world, for Gilson may justly be called the greatest Flemish composer since Peter Benoit. In 1889, Gilson received the Rome award for his composition "Sinai."

Concert Calendar

Special Concert by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, sponsored by Tokyo Municipality, directed by Yazaemon Hayakawa, Thursday, April 23, from 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Benefit Concert by Madame Netke-Loewe's Pupils. (In aid of the military relief funds). Sunday, April 26, from 6:30 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan.

The Third Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert, directed by Prof. Klaus Pringsheim. Soloist: Takashi Kurata, 'cello. Thursday, April 30, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Debut recital by Yasuyo Koizumi, soprano. (In memory of the late Toshiko Sekiya). Friday, May 1, at 7 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan.

The second "Beethoven Cycle" by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra directed by Prof. Manfred Gurlitt, Saturday, May 2, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Special Concert sponsored by Inamon Music Society, Komako Matsuda, soprano, Shizuko Chiba, alto, and Kazuko Kusama, piano, Saturday, May 2, at 2 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

The Fifth Tokyo Home Music Concert sponsored by Tokyo Katei Ongaku Society, Saturday, May 2, at 1:30 p.m., at Kyoritsu Hall.

Operatic Concert by Kikuichi Ohchi, baritone, Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, Shingo Iwai, tenor, sponsored by Shinsei Gakugeki Kyokai, Tuesday, May 5, at 6:30 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

The third concert by Tokyo Piano Trio Groupe, Masayasu Suzuki, piano, H. Ohno, violin, M. Uchida, 'cello, Wednesday, May 6, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

The 236th Subscription Concert of New Symphony Orchestra, directed by Kazuo Yamada, soloist: Prof. Roman Dukson, 'cello, Wednesday and Thursday, May 6 and 7, at 7 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

HOPKINS TELLS F.D.R. TO BEWARE OF AXIS

Gives President Details of Activities During Trip in Britain

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 21.—"We must not underrate our enemies; if we want to win this war it will need everything we have got", declared Harry Hopkins after his conference with Roosevelt on which occasion he reported to the President about his and General Marshall's activities during their stay in London.

As to how much the shipping losses are becoming a problem to the U.S.A. was revealed by Hopkins' statement that it was absolutely necessary for the Allied countries to form a shipping pool. Hopkins told newspapermen that during his London discussions the problem of supplying the Soviet Union, Chungking and Australia has been broached. He declared that for the solution of this supply problem, a vast merchant fleet and the joint employment of all available tonnage of the Allied nations would be necessary. Also, the shipping routes had to be merged so that the available tonnage could be exploited to the very best. He stated that preparations as to this had already been initiated.

Regarding the Soviet offensive on which both the U.S.A. and Britain had pinned such great hopes, Hopkins made the remarkable statement that the Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, was very optimistic and had assured him that the "Soviet lines will hold."

Asked about the possibility of an invasion of the Axis forces of England, Hopkins stated that the British were in readiness day and night because "they never know when it may come."

TO STAMP OUT ILLITERACY

Turkish Government Submits New Social Measure to Assembly

Transocean

ISTANBUL, April 11.—A bill recommending drastic measures for stamping out illiteracy has been submitted by the Turkish Government to the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

At present only 61 per cent of the population in towns and 19 per cent in rural districts of Turkey are able to read and write.

It is hoped that by 1950 there will be no more illiterates in the adult population of the country.

MANY ANZACS ENLISTED

One-Fourth of Male Population Called to Colors

Transocean

SAIGON, April 11.—One-fourth of the entire male population of New Zealand has been called to the colors, it was officially announced in Wellington yesterday, according to reports received here last night.

Six thousand railway employes and 5,000 post and telegraph employes are among those called up for military service, it was stated.

CONCERTS TO BE GIVEN IN VIENNA TO FETE EVENT

Famous Musicians to Participate at Centenary Anniversary of Orchestra's Birth

Transocean

VIENNA, April 4.—Eleven concerts have been arranged by the philharmonic orchestra of Vienna to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its foundation by Otto Nicolai in 1842.

Richard Strauss composed Fanfare for the occasion, and it was played last Saturday for the first time under the direction of Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler.

All the 11 concerts will be conducted by the best known German conductors including Strauss, Clemens Krauss, Knappertsbusch, Karl Boehm and Furtwaengler.

An exhibition is also being held of pictures, photos, documents and other articles connected with the famous orchestra.

Oldest Swede Dies

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—Sweden's oldest inhabitant, Per Granloff, yesterday died at the age of 106 in Stugun. He was born in October, 1835, and had been a businessman.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday

—Morning—

6:30 Talk, "The Yasukuni Shrine Special Spring Festival," by General Takashi Hishikari, retired.
7:00 Time; News; Music: "The Song of Yasukuni Shrine"; Wind Music, "Japanese March Album."
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "The Nine War Gods' Families of the Special Attack Flotilla of Pearl Harbor Fame," by Matsuko Kameyama; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Dialogue, "Letters from Soldiers," by Masaru Hara and others.
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Talk, "The Guardian of the Country," by Keiji Minami.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Seio Wind Music Band.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: Talk on "The Function of Public Duty," by Juichi Shimomura.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere "The Japanese Progress Abroad," by Takeo Itazawa.
4:00 Serial Lecture on New Text Books of National School.
5:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Osaka Municipality Music Band; March "Air Raid on British Mainland," and other wind music.
6:30 Farmers' Hour: Talk on "The Rice Plant," by Eitaro Wada.
7:30 Yasukuni Shrine Special Spring Festival Ceremony, Relayed from the Shrine; Talk, "The Festival," by Captain Katsuhei Nakamura.
9:30 News.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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2. WAR AND SPORTS, 4 reels, A German Sports Picture of National Defense, produced by the National Defense Department of Germany
3. ANTI-AIR RAID BATTERY commanded by Osaru Sankichi, a Japanese cartoon
4. NIPPON NEWS, No. 98—Port Moresby fiercely bombarded—an allied force of Chiang Kai-shek, Burmese and British army smashed—Filipinos and Americans surrendered unconditionally at Bataan Peninsular.

Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults, 10 sen for Children

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From 1st—6th May
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From the Novel of Jack London, directed by Pierre Chenal

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LES BEAUX JOURS
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From 14th—20th May
LA NUIT DU FEU
Featuring Gaby Morley, directed by Marcel L'Herbier

From 21st—27th May
DREIKLANG
Featuring Lil Dagofer, directed by Hans Hinlich

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GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 23-4459.

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General

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SOUTH POLICY BEGUN BY BAHT-YEN ACCORD

Economic Observers Welcome Conclusion of Agreement As First Step

TO BOLSTER THAI ECONOMY

Government Statement in Diet On Monetary Sphere Recalled

Welcoming the conclusion of an agreement on the yen-baht exchange rate under which the two currencies will be linked at par with each other, economic experts here interpret the Japan-Thai understanding as being the first and significant step toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Monetary Sphere. Pointing out that the new action is a natural consequence of Thailand's abolition of the sterling exchange standard system, these economists predict that it, coupled with the creation of the projected Central Bank of Thailand, will strengthen the economy of that country.

Detached From Pound

As the first step to cope with developments in the international situation following the onset of hostilities in the Pacific, the Pibul Cabinet abolished the baht-sterling linking method and adopted the gold standard system on February 1, 1942, and at the same time, enforced the new Monetary Control Law. As temporary measures, the exchange rate of 100 bahts was set at ¥155.70 on January 1, this year. Some economic leaders here, however, have entertained the fear that the exchange quotation might handicap trade relations between Japan and Thailand.

The problem of the yen-baht linking at par has attracted attention in wide economic circles here, especially since Takeo Haraguchi, director of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, declared in the Diet early this year that new exchange rates between the yen and southern currencies would be decided on the basis of political and economic conditions as well as the price level in the Southwestern Pacific. In the same Diet session the Government clarified the following points with regard to the proposed Greater East Asia Monetary Sphere: namely, (1) monetary transactions among the sphere countries will be settled in Tokyo, (2) the Bank of Japan will conclude foreign exchange contracts with central banks which are to be set up in each southern country and (3) the Bank of Japan will act as a central bank in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Price Not Affected

The increase in yen value against baht will not even slightly affect the price situation in Thailand, but, on the contrary, it is expected to exercise a favorable effect on the price level owing to the spurred importation of Japanese commodities.

Meanwhile smooth progress has been seen in the preparations for the establishment of a central bank in Thailand, capitalized at 20,000,000 bahts. This is the first issuing bank in that country, because hitherto all paper notes had been circulated by the Government. The total circulation of the baht notes as of February 28 last year stood at 238,000,000 bahts which were covered by 150,000,000 bahts worth of gold bullion, securities and deposits in London vaults and additional 30,000,000 bahts by assets in New York.

The high rate of reserves against currency issues has been one of the most strong points of Thai economy and the rate, generally speaking, was above 100 per cent, as shown in the following table: (In 1,000 bahts)

	Note issues	Reserve funds	Rate of reserves
1932	113.372	105.629	93.17
1933	114.282	122.046	106.79
1934	11.532	131.153	117.59
1935	133.532	153.411	114.89
1936	131.332	151.211	115.14
1937	143.432	163.359	113.89
1938	145.632	166.056	114.02
1939	150.042	190.456	126.93
1940	192.425	193.070	100.33
1941	203.975	204.600	100.30

CHEMISTRY BUREAU DIVIDED INTO TWO DEPARTMENTS

New Plan Made to Meet Vast Future Development of Industries

In view of the importance of the role to be played by the chemical industry of this country as a source of supply of goods and materials necessary for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Chemistry Bureau will be divided into the two departments of Organic and Inorganic chemistry to meet a rapid development expected in the industry, stated Shigeru Yamamoto, director of the Chemistry Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in connection with the structural reformation of the Ministry, reports the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun Wednesday.

The industrial chemicals and synthetic chemicals industries will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Inorganic Chemistry Bureau, while rubber, hides and leather, fats and oils and other like industries will be supervised by the Organic Chemistry Bureau, further reports the paper adding that the draft plan for the reformation of the Chemistry Bureau is being deliberated by the Bureau of Legislation.

For Fast Ships

As many ships as possible must be built within the shortest possible time for the economic construction of Greater East Asia. Iron and copper can be obtained from the East Indies and Hainan Island, while teak, the best material for the wooden parts of a ship, is produced abundantly in various parts of the southern regions. The Philippines is noted for Manila hemp, indispensable for a ship's fittings. Picture shows a duplex low-pressure turbine to form part of the viscera of a fast ship in the process of construction.

HEAVY INDUSTRIALS SHOW UPWARD SWING

Floor Quiet As News Lacking to Stimulate Operation

Heavy industrials, generally speaking, showed an upward swing in the long-term section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, although there was no special factor for strength. A colorless situation, however, pervaded almost all listed wares in the short-term market.

Among shipbuildings in the long-term section, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding advanced ¥0.20, its new ¥0.30, Uraga Dock ¥1.20 and Hakodate Dock ¥0.20. Niigata Iron Works also stepped up ¥0.20, Hitachi Iron Works, new, ¥0.20, Ebara Iron Works ¥0.20, Ikegai Iron Works ¥0.50 and Daido Steel Works ¥0.20.

Among Miscellaneous in the same section, Ebigawa Electric Power ¥0.60, Toyo Ball-Bearing ¥0.30, Japan Nickel ¥0.10, Kotobuki Heavy Industry ¥1.10, Japan Piston Ring ¥0.10, Mitsubishi Machinery ¥0.50, Nittoh Spinning ¥0.20, and Asahi Glass ¥0.50.

In the short-term market, Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥130.80 in the morning session, but before long there appeared a bullish sentiment on the floor and the level of ¥131.30 was marked late in the afternoon. No substantial change, however, was seen in other wares.

The closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.30, N.Y.K. ¥104.60, its new ¥90.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.00, its new ¥98.10, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.6	d .3	67.1	66.1
Do, new (25)	37.2	d .3	37.6	37.2
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.9	....	155.8	153.4
Do, new (25)	98.0	d .4	99.0	98.8
Tei'ku Rayon n(37½)	89.9	d .2	90.1	88.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.5	u .6	40.9	40.9
Electro-chemical (50)	74.0	d .4	74.6	73.5

Second Section

	Clos.		May	June
N. Y. K. (50)	....	d .3	104.4	104.9
Do. new (37½)	....	d .5	89.8	90.1
O. S. K. (50)	95.2	....	96.6	96.7
Do, new (37½)	81.3	d .8	94.8	95.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.3	u .2	81.6	80.6
Do, new (25)	53.4	d .1	53.6	53.5
Uraga Dock (50)	93.6	u1.2	93.9	94.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.3	d .3	104.C	79.1
Hitachi Works (50)	72.5	d .4	....	73.5

Third Section

	Clos.		May	June
S. M. R. (50)	69.9	d .4	70.9	....
Japan Fat (50)	67.0	d1.2	67.5	65.9
Japan Soda (25)	36.6	d .9	37.6	37.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.03	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4% ...102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3
N. Y. K., old	....	104.6	104.6	104.6
Do. new	90.0	90.1	90.0	90.2
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.8	153.8	153.8	154.0
Do. new	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.7
Osaka Stock, new	71.5	71.5	71.5	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7
S. M. Railway	70.3	70.4	70.4	....
Hitachi Works	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.6
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	74.0	74.0	....
Japan Oil	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
Japan Mining	59.6	....	....	59.6
Manchurian Ind	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.6

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 22 (In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,9[illegible].506
Deposits	5[illegible]7.717
Loans	3[illegible]2.256

Bill Clearings

April 22 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	183.651	1[illegible].950
Balance	34.071	[illegible]0.599

SILK MARKET SHOWS INCREASED DEMAND

Tosei Kaisha Reported to Be Releasing Frozen Stock for Home Consumption

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—After being reactionally quiet and easy, the spot raw silk market for last week recovered strength, and toward the end of the week business continued active and easy in various quarters with prices supported or advancing daily, reflecting a remarkable growth in domestic requirements. The common grades, after a long series of heavy demands, were getting out of stock, and the fine grades were gradually taking their place.

Even high grade 13/15 deniers had a demand for special goods, and the stock was being disposed of. The offering in sale of frozen silk which was expected, was not producing any weakening effect on the market. On Saturday, white 13/15 deniers, grade D, was priced at ¥1,500, white 20/22 deniers, grade A at ¥1,487.50 and yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A at ¥1,435. The future market was easy at first, but rallied afterward. Above all the April position was highly stiffened by the improved spot business and in expectation of a shortage of goods for delivery. The week closed at ¥15.1[illegible] after daily advances of 5 sen. Interest was deepening as the month-end was approaching.

Bullish Returns

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild announces bullish returns of arrivals for the first half of April, when the total for Yokohama and Kobe was only 12,734 bales, a loss of 3,660 bales from 16,394 bales for the same period in March. On the other hand, re-shipments to the interior from both ports gained 500 bales over a month ago with 7,440 bales, showing a keen demand among domestic consumers. From this, it may be concluded that the stocks in both port cities are reaching a high. During last week a falling off in arrivals, was nearly as great as before, the reason given for which is that the reelers have had but few cocoons left to reel since last autumn. Another reason is the beginning of the regular raw silk inspection by the provincial conditioning houses and the increased testing of Class B silk, which it is not necessary to ship to Yokohama or Kobe for inspection and sale.

At the beginning of last week, interesting news was current of a release to be made soon of so-called frozen silk in the hands of the Tosei Kaisha in response to the urgent wish of consumers of the common grades, and for export and home use, the stocks of which were running low. The Tosei Kaisha holds about 8,000 bales of stocked export silk as a result of the cessation of exportation last summer, and, with official approval, the company is expected to put a part of this on the market, or 20/22 deniers which is most saleable to the interior, according to the news.

Two Companies Unite

Another news item of interest received last week was of the amalgamation of the Dai-Nippon Sericultural Association with the Sericultural Scientific Research Institute. The combination succeeding to the name of the Dai-Nippon Sericultural Association will conduct scientific sericulture research and apply the results of such research to the purpose of promoting the development of the raw silk industry. The Association will have an institute for conducting sericultural scientific research.

A kind of rayon, which is three times as strong as the ordinary kind, is reported to have been made in Japan after a period of study. It is intended for use as tyre cord cloth, which has hitherto been made of Egyptian and Peruvian cotton, but as this cotton cannot be got now, rayon is to be used as a substitute. In America rayon is made successfully for the same purpose, but the Japanese trial product is technically better than the American yarn. There are six leading rayon mills in Japan, which share the honor of completing the study of the subject under official direction and which are to make practically all the rayon hereafter under an official plan.

To Produce Fiber From Sardines

A study to produce a fiber from the albumen of sardines conducted for some time by the Kanegafuchi-Chosen Fisheries Co., Ltd., as a way to utilize the residue of sardines left after extracting the oil, has been successfully concluded, it is reported, and the process will be industrialized soon at a mill to be erected somewhere in Chosen and to completed next autumn, the monthly output being at first 3,000 or 4,000 lbs. When the fiber is put on the market, it will be made into foreign clothes and other articles.

The raw silk export machinery is mostly idle at present, and how to find a way out is a matter, about which traders are taking great pains, says Managing Director Toshi Sugiyama of the Japan Raw Silk Exporters' Guild. The present brisk demand for raw silk from the interior is ascribed to the cessation of importation of raw cotton and wool and the decreased production of artificial fibers, and considering at the same time the fact that there is a strong demand for raw silk from places other than third countries, the future of the raw silk export trade is bright and its resumption seems to Mr. Sugiyama not far off, in light of the brilliant victories of the Japanese in the War of greater East Asia.

PLANS NEW SYSTEM FOR SMALL TRADERS

Structure Designed to Prevent Monopolizing in Retail Trade And Service Improvement

More than one retail shop will exist on an individual business basis in a designated area even after the completion of the new structure for the smaller manufacturers and traders, according to the Government's policy toward this problem which was disclosed Tuesday by the Board of Information. This system will be designed to prevent the monopolizing of retail business and improve the service of retailers to buyers through competition among themselves.

The fundamental policy concerning the consolidation of retailers was drafted by the Committee for the Reorganization of the Medium and Small-Size Manufacturers and Traders which was created early last month within the Planning Board as a liaison agency among Government offices concerned. The policy was formally approved at a meeting of the Cabinet Council held Tuesday at the Premier's official residence, after detailed explanations were made by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board. The concrete programs to put the basic policy into action will be drafted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Welfare Ministry and Home Office in close touch with prefectural agencies for the new structure, and the content of the programs will be announced about May 10.

Policy Outlined

The outline of the Government's fundamental policy, as disclosed Tuesday by the Board of Information, is given below:

1. More importance will be attached, in the new structure move, to the location of retailers, the degree of the difficulty of their vocation change and business scale rather than to their past business record. The convenience of buyers will be given full consideration.

2. Adjustment will be made on the sphere of influence of retailers, department stores and cooperative associations.

3. Joint delivery system and joint order-taking system will be employed wherever possible.

4. Distribution allotment for retailers will be changed from time to time on the basis of their business results in an endeavor to prevent the lowering of their distribution efficiency.

5. Priorities will be given to the families of soldiers at the fronts, wounded soldiers and the war dead.

6. Retail shops which are to be affected by the new structure movement for the smaller manufacturers and traders will be closed after shop-owners find their new vocation.

7. Special consideration will be paid to minimize all financial difficulties of those who will be ordered to change their vocation.

8. Equipment and stocks of merchandise of these affected retailers will be purchased by traders bodies. The People's Rehabilitation Bank will extend aid in the disposal of such equipment and stocks.

Economic Society Meets

At the 20th regular general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, beginning from 11 a.m. Wednesday, speeches were delivered on current economic problems by vice-ministers of the Finance Ministry as well as the Commerce and Industry Ministry respectively as proxies of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi. The meeting was also attended by officials of the War, Navy, Home and Commerce and Industry Ministries and the Planning Board, reports the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun Wednesday.

BUSINESSMEN OF THE HOUR

Technological Open Door for Progress Is Creed of Seimei Hara, President of Precision Machinery Control Association

Seimei Hara, president of the Precision Machine Control Association, is an ardent advocate of the "open door" policy, and, for the sake of promoting technology in the precision machinery industry of Japan as a whole, he would cry open-sesame to all the technical specialities now kept secret by manufacturers for their own individual benefit.

The fuehrer of the Control Association is president of the Osaka Kiko Corporation and chairman of the board of directors of the Osaka Machine Works and is at once an outstanding businessman and engineer. He studied engineering at the Tokyo Imperial University, in America and Europe, and was at one time a Government official and manager of Messrs. Hunter and Company, importers and exporters.

Interviewed by a representative of the Oriental Economist, he said.

"The past tendency to make different kinds of machinery by competition must be avoided. For instance, there are too many different types of lathes on the market just for the sake of competition. It is true that there should be various types of lathes for each different use, such as for aircraft, warships and merchantmen, but in my opinion lathes for each of these uses should be standardized, that is to say, one type of lathe for each different use. The reduction in the number of types may reduce the profits of manufacturers, and for this reason it should be done gradually. However, the precision machinery industry must be placed on such a basis that standardization of machines will put more money into their pockets.

Patents Wanted Published

"Another important thing is that," he continued, "manufacturers should make the blueprints of their specialities now patented by them available to small makers who should be fully enlightened on the process and technique of the manufacture of such specialities, for in this manner the less efficient makers can be raised to a higher level, which will finally serve to promote the technology of the precision machinery industry of Japan as a whole. This will also contribute toward a reduction in the cost of production and consequently to an increase in profits to the benefit of all concerned." Mr. Hara said.

On the question of labor for the precision machinery industry, the leader stated, "In view of the fact that the precision machinery industry requires skilled labor, it is very important that we should train young men for the work, but to draw them to this industry, sufficient inducements must be offered. Facilities should be instituted for their own personal welfare, so that they can work with a sense of security.

"The sifting of the numerous manufacturers now existing is a difficult problem, and this should not be done hastily," is the opinion of Mr. Hara, who said, "While capital and scale of work of each manufacturer constitutes one of the factors for elimination, the most important point is the frame of mind of the manufacturer. One should not ignore a maker simply because he is running his factory on a small scale. All manufacturers should take joy in producing good articles. Even large manufacturers, if they are not sincere and conscientious in their work, should be ousted. Accordingly, it is my intention to visit the greater part of the manufacturers, inspect their plants and have a frank exchange of views with them before I decide to do anything on the question of elimination or amalgamation," he declared.

Output Increase Vital

Mr. Hara went on, "The matter of increasing production is a big problem, and this is the chief mission of the Control Association. When you think of the future expansion of the precision machine industry of Japan, you cannot mind the immediate increase in production only. However, increased production is an urgent problem and it must be realized. There are many ways to increase production. For instance, disclosure of manufacturing technique to small makers by large ones is one way to attain increased production. Rationalization of distribution of materials is another way. There are cases where a manufacturer has a surplus of materials due to work getting behind schedule, while another is short of materials for having completed orders up to schedule. This state of affairs should be righted. Utilization of idle machines is still another way.

The fuehrer of the Precision Machinery Control Association believes in the gospel of mass production. He said, "in the past the precision machinery industry of Japan has not been placed on the basis of mass production, with the exception of a very few cases. Therefore, first-rate manufacturers should enter into mass production by reducing varieties, because by reducing varieties they will be in a position to increase volume. This will require time, money and also involve some sacrifices, and small makers cannot do it. It is, therefore, the duty of large manufacturers to adopt mass production, Mr. Hara concluded.

RIGHT MEN CHOSEN FOR BANK OFFICIALS

Great Care Taken in Selection Of Management of Southern Development Institution

In view of the important role to be played by the Southern Development Bank established with a capital of ¥100,000,000 in the economic and industrial development of the southern regions, much prudence was used by the Government in the selection of the management of the bank, states a recent issue of the International Economic Weekly of the Domei Tsushinsha in reviewing the personal history of its president, vice-president and directors.

Kenichiro Sasaki, vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who was appointed president of the Southern Development Bank, is well versed in the financial situation and was in close contact with the financial world of Japan Proper in connection with the South Manchuria Railway Company floatation of debentures. He graduated from the Political Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1907 and served long in the Finance Ministry before he joined the South Manchuria Company as a director. With the appointment of Takuichi Omura as president in 1938, Mr. Sasaki was promoted to the vice-presidency.

Joined Bank of Japan

After his graduation from the Tokyo Commercial College in 1910, Rizaburo Takei entered the service of the Bank of Japan and was appointed chief of the branch office in Osaka in 1939. He is 56 years of age and his appointment to the post of vice-president of the Southern Development Bank is reported to have been attributable chiefly to the recommendation by Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Tamazaburo Ouchi, one of the directors of the bank, is an intendant lieutenant-general, who once in Central China had experience in connection with the issuance of military scrip.

Another director from military quarters is Paymaster Vice-Admiral Masuzo Ota, who was principal of the Naval Paymasters' School and a well known expert in factory accounting in the Imperial Navy. He is 56 years of age.

CONTROL LAW TO UNIFY PROVINCIAL TIMBER FIRMS

To Be One Company in Each Prefecture for Smooth Distribution

As a sub-structure of the Japan Timber Company established recently in accordance with the Timber Control Law, provincial timber companies except timber distribution companies in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and Iwate Prefecture, will start business on June 1, reports the Chugai Shogyo Wednesday.

These provincial timber companies, as nuclei of the timber industry of this country, number 145 throughout the country, with an aggregate capital of ¥311,555,000 of which ¥169,460,000 was already paid up. In accordance with the policy that one timber company should be established for one prefecture, 14 companies in Hiroshima, 13 in Shimane and a like number of companies in other prefectures, are expected to be unified into one for each prefecture for the sake of the unified production and distribution of timber.

For those who are obliged to change or quit business due to the establishment of the timber companies, necessary funds will be accommodated by the People's Rehabilitation Bank for aiding them, it is further reported by the paper.

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ADJUSTMENT SEEN IN SHIPPING BALANCE

Every Effort to Be Bent Toward Expansion of Mercantile Fleet

With the expansion of Japan's control over the southern regions following the successful military operations, the problem of the lack of balance between exports and imports which had hitherto handicapped Japanese shipping has already been settled, in the opinion of Torasaburo Shintani, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Maritime Affairs Board. Mr. Shintani's article appeared in the April 21 issue of the Yomiuri under the title "Bright Future for Japanese Shipping." The excerpt of his article is as follows:

"For long years in the past the British Empire, queen of the seven seas, had made strenuous efforts to disturb the expansion of Japanese shipping to the southwestern Pacific areas. For this purpose England took advantage of the first Japan-Netherlands East Indies Parley of 1933, Japan-India Conference, Japan-Australia Shipping Conference and Japan-Netherlands East Indies Parley of 1940. The golden opportunity for the attainment of the long-cherished desire of Japan has at last arrived as a result of the new development in the southwestern Pacific. The utmost endeavor should be made toward the expansion of the Japanese mercantile fleet, because the shipping problem is the most important among various problems concerning the economic development undertakings in the southern regions.

Pre-War Shipping Unbalanced

"One of the most serious disturbances for Japanese shipping was bad balance between imports and exports, namely lack of equilibrium between incoming and outgoing cargoes. Japanese importation in pre-war days averaged three or four times that of exportation. The greater part of the imports consists of articles of a bulky nature such as raw cotton, iron ore, salt and rock phosphate, while cotton textiles and other manufactures which need comparatively meager shipping space were carried to foreign countries.

"A brighter prospect has already been opened for the penetration of Japanese shipping influence to the Southwestern Pacific areas, because the movement of commodities between Japan and these regions will be well balanced. Commodities which will be exchanged among constituent countries of the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are estimated at 33,000,000 tons a year. The latest trade balance of southern countries, for example, is given below:

	Imports	Exports
	—(In tons)—	
F.I.C.	300.000	3.523.000
Thailand	371.000	2,184.000
Malaya	4.906.000	3.971.000
Philippines	1.219.000	2.655.000
N.E.I.	2.003.000	10.995 000
Burma	809.000	4.321.000

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.3	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.2	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.1	— .10
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	89.7	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	— .05

MARCH PRICE SLIGHTLY UP

Survey Shows Increase of Only 0.2 Per Cent Over February

The March wholesale price index stood at 186.7 on the basis of December 13, 1929, showing a rise of 0.2 per cent compared with the February index, a survey by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry revealed.

The March index was an increase of 53.3 per cent over the index in June, 1937, preceding the outbreak of the China Affair, according to the survey.

Details follow:

Items	Mar. Indices	Increase over Feb. Indices (%)
Foodstuffs	180.6	0.2
Textiles	173.5	1.0
Metals	238.2	0.4
Building Materials	202.7	0.3
Ind. Chemicals	124.2	*0.5
Fertilizers	162.8	*0.1
Fuel	157.0	*1.0
Miscellaneous	190.7	*0.2
Total average	186.7	0.2

Note:—* denotes decrease.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942

An Economic Declaration of Independence

The Imperial Army a few days ago announced a Five-Year Plan designed to provide the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with self-sufficiency in the important commodity of cotton. The plan itself was reported to have been prepared by the Overseas Ministry and was presented for consultation and explanation to the representatives of important cotton mills, cotton trading companies, and others interested in the development of the southern resources. Therefore, the civilian branch of the Government and the interested portion of the general public are seen to have had a vital part in the formulation of the plan, although in view of the military administration prevailing in the southern regions during the present wartime period, it was naturally the Army which assumed the responsibility for formally announcing the plan.

The plan calls for the readjustment of industries in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South so as to make possible the production of raw cotton by the millions of piculs a year. This program, which will be completed in five years, should make East Asia completely self-sufficing with regard to the basic commodity of cotton.

This announcement suggests several significant points worthy of notice. Most obviously, it sets at rest any apprehension which might have been entertained previously in some quarters concerning the ability of East Asia to supply itself with this necessary commodity in complete independence of sources of supply from remote parts of the world. The basic facts are that East Asia possesses a population of approximately one billion people, that these people mostly wear clothing made of cotton, that the production of cotton in East Asia before the war fell far below the consumption, and that the demand was met by heavy importations of cotton from America, India, and other regions under enemy control. Under the circumstances it was but natural that some apprehension was felt over the cotton situation with the outbreak of the present war. But the competent authorities have taken the situation in hand. Consequently, not only Japan, but all the countries in this part of the world can rest assured that their requirements of this necessary commodity will be taken care of satisfactorily.

It is also a significant fact that in the formulation of this plan, the Army called on the services of other branches of the Government and of non-official experts for collaboration. For example, one mission dispatched to the Philippines in connection with this program consisted of a university professor, a representative of the spinners' association, and an official of the Overseas Ministry. Such a demonstration of the perfect cooperation and coordination existing between all branches of the Government and the public helps to generate confidence in the soundness of the plan. It must be gratifying to the general public to see that the best available experts, regardless of affiliations, are being utilized.

This plan in regard to cotton production is also important in that it will incidentally solve the problem of surplus sugar. In contrast with the cotton situation, East Asia in the past has been producing far more sugar than the region could consume, the tremendous surplus having been marketed heretofore in regions outside of East Asia. The conversion of sugar plantations into cotton plantations, wherever the climatic conditions make it possible, will simultaneously solve both the problems of cotton deficiency and of sugar surplus, and will strengthen the economic well-being of the inhabitants of the whole of East Asia. The plan which has recently been announced is therefore a most practical and beneficial one.

As important as the contemplated plan is from the standpoint of the livelihood of the cotton and sugar growers, however, of a far more fundamental significance is the change which the plan will bring about in the very nature of the economy of the entire East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The fact that East Asia in the past has not been producing enough cotton for her needs and producing more sugar than she could consume has been an element of serious economic weakness for the whole region. It has meant a deplorable dependency of this entire part of the world on Anglo-American capitalism which had at its own discretion and convenience doled out what cotton it wanted to dispose of and picked up what sugar it wanted to take. The whole region has been at the mercy of the trading enterprises of the exploiters from abroad who controlled the sale and marketing of commodities vital to the people of this area.

The new plan is, therefore, in a sense an economic declaration of independence. It means that with respect to at least cotton and sugar, the peoples of East Asia will no longer be under the domination of the Anglo-American enterprisers whose only consideration was their own profits. Henceforth, it will be the needs and benefits of the people who inhabit this region which will be the guiding considerations in the operation of the cotton and sugar industries. The old economy tied East Asia to the markets of Europe and America. The well-rounded and normal development of East Asia was retarded in order to insure profits for foreign plantation owners. Now, however, East Asia can become economically free as she is becoming politically free.

It is true that it would be short-sighted to preach a narrow, exclusive economic nationalism under the guise of economic independence. No nation in this modern age can live isolated unto itself and hope to prosper. At the same time, it is equally true that a complete freedom of trade under a laissez faire doctrine would be disastrous in practice. However desirable such an untrammeled international exchange of goods might be in theory, practice has shown that it will result in the reduction of certain countries to the status of mere farms cultivated for the benefit of distant managers, leaving these areas incapable of meeting their own needs. It will place certain regions under the precarious whims of other regions.

The only practical scheme of economy in the present day world, therefore, is one which steers the moderate middle course between narrow nationalistic exclusiveness and uncontrolled international free trade. That middle course is that of regional cooperation, which is the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Within such a Co-Prosperity Sphere, regions existing in natural geographic proximity to each other will cooperate under intelligent and scientific direction to satisfy each other's needs for the mutual profit of all.

The Five-Year Plan for self-sufficiency in cotton, therefore, is a significant segment of the program of this highly desirable Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is not because it happens to be in accordance with any pre-conceived ideological pattern that the plan is to be lauded. It is because it means the only practical scheme for the economic emancipation and prosperity of East Asia that the plan should be welcomed. In the course of the re-adjustment period, until the results become manifest, there may be a temporary period of inconvenience. But in view of the advantages of the ultimate goal, everyone should be constantly aware of the desirability of the scheme. As an economic declaration of independence, it heralds a new age of material self-sufficiency and spiritual elation.

A Year Ago Today

April 23, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka returned to Japan after an absence of 42 days, during which he visited Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union, forged closer ties of cooperation between Japan and the Axis Powers and negotiated the neutrality pact with the Soviet Union.

A large crowd of distinguished persons, including Premier Fumimaro Konoye, greeted the Foreign Minister as he arrived at the Tachikawa airfield.

A few hours after his safe return, Mr. Matsuoka proceeded to the Imperial Palace and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, during which a detailed report on the real situation in Europe, on the strength of his observation, was made.

Moving to plug legal loopholes, the Philippines Government decided to regard as illegal any attempt to reship United States products consigned to the Philippines under the American export licensing system, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner announced in Manila. The new ruling was designed to check the reshipment from the Philippines of American automobile tires, body parts, machine tools and aircraft parts chiefly to Shanghai.

At the same time, it was announced that 2,000 United States troops, including coast artillery, air corps and infantry detachments, arrived from California aboard the army transport Republic.

The coast artillery detachment, consisting of 1,400 men is expected to be stationed at Fort Milles, Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manila Bay.

AMERICA PLACED IN DILEMMA MENACED BY WARTIME CRISIS

Country Facing Grave Task to Produce War Materials Due to Unfavorable Industrial Position

By MASAMOTO KITADA

From Contemporary Japan, April issue, 1942

Part III

President Roosevelt in his general message to Congress on January 6, 1942, emphasized the imperativeness of large-scale rearmament, including construction of 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of shipping in 1942 and 125,000 airplanes inclusive of 100,000 fighters, 75,000 tanks, 35,000 anti-aircraft guns and 10,000,000 tons of shipping in 1943.

The President's budget message which was sent to Congress on January 7 called for approval of $59,000,000,000 to finance this mammoth rearmament program. In this connection, it may be observed that the Chief Executive on January 19 again asked Congress to vote a supplementary national defense budget to the tune of $28,500,000,000 thereby bringing up the total military expenditures for two years from July, 1941, to June, 1943, to the staggering limit of $114,000,000,000.

For the purpose of realizing the estimated outturn of war materials, an industrial mobilization plan was immediately put into motion, with the result that on January 5 the War and Navy Departments ordered that the 900 corporations engaged in the automobile industry switch over to manufacturing of munitions, by executing orders already placed with them valued at $5,000,000,000.

Annual Production Curtailed

On February 9 a 20 to 25 per cent reduction was enforced on the annual production of articles for civilian consumption to meet the requirements of war industries. The packing industry was ordered to retrench its annual production to 80 per cent of that of the previous year. The result was that 300 out of a total of 1,100 packing factories suspended operations, the remainder reducing their output by 50 to 80 per cent.

On February 16 electric engineering works whose aggregate capital was in the neighborhood of $200,000,000 were given a time limit of four months to convert their plants into munition factories; whereas on February 17 all refrigerator plants were asked to suspend their operations by April 20 to take up the production of war materials. These adjustments indicate that the Washington Government is planning to impose further restrictions or possibly a total ban on the production of various other peacetime industries.

Despite the fact that the United States is endowed with rich natural resources, she had been dependent on the southwestern Pacific area for the supply of such key materials as rubber, tin, jute, chrome and tungsten, which are no longer available to her because of Japan's successes in that region. It is, therefore, no wonder that she is gravely perturbed over the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, Malaya, Lower Burma and the Dutch East Indies, which countries were her suppliers before the outbreak of the Pacific war. There is no disguising the fact that America is feeling an acute shortage of rubber and other vital war materials, and yet the circumstances have forced her to embark on a gigantic rearmament project, requiring the expansion of industrial capacity on an unprecedented scale. Now that Japan has blockaded her Pacific neighbor, the question of acquisition of tin and rubber by the latter has become a grave issue. This accounts for a heavy slump in the rubber industrial shares on the New York stock exchange and the fall in tin and sugar shares.

Sale of Tires Banned

On December 12 last year a ban was placed on the sale of automobile tires until December 22 and the following day it was announced that the annual production of automobiles would be reduced to a quarter of that of the previous year, begining with January 1, 1942, and that the maximum sales prices of coffee, cocoa and pepper would be fixed on the basis of quotations prevailing on December 8, 1941, and that maximum prices of other commodities would be fixed shortly. At the same time, prices of wheat, linseed, soya bean, butter, eggs and other daily necessity articles were controlled to maintain their quotations to the level of those prevailing on December 7, 1941.

The American Government on December 14, 1941, decided to control the production of aviation gasoline, but permitted oil companies to increase their output, by lifting the hitherto enforced restrictions on oil production. Nonetheless, production of oil in California was placed under control. On December 17 importation and distribution of tin came to be regulated directly by the Government, while the sale of rubber tires and tubes was prohibited from December, 21 to early in January, 1942.

Moreover, Leon Henderson, United States Price Administrator, enforced an 80 per cent reduction in the consumption of bicycle tires, starting from January 4, 1942. He also hinted that the manufacture of golf and tennis balls might be suspended for the duration of the war. Even rubber allotments to the munition industry were reduced to 88 per cent on December 21 and new regulations governing the consumption of rubber were promulgated on January 5, 1942.

Steel Industry Affected

The Washington Government has implemented various measures to conserve tin, rubber and other materials. Prior to the start of the Pacific war, when the United States enforced an embargo on the export of scrap-iron to Japan, American scrap-iron dealers had to face business depression due to their heavy holdings, but soon after the outbreak of the war the home demand for scrap-iron increased inasmuch as there occurred an acute shortage of scrap-iron, adversely affecting the steel industry toward the end of last year. The planned distribution of motor cars was started on January 1, 1942, while the manufacture of automobiles for civilian use was banned on February 1, 1942, and thus between 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 motor cars were scrapped to reclaim iron and steel parts.

The restriction on the use of copper by the radio industry was begun on January 5, 1942, in an effort to conserve the metal. A system of allotting steel and copper to the railway industry came into force on February 3, making room for the reduction in consumption of 20,000,000 tons and 900,000 tons respectively for the first quarter of 1942.

In anticipation of an inevitable shortage of aluminum, a scheme to clean all the aluminum warehouses throughout the country was put into effect to reclaim 10,000 tons of scrap aluminum. Regarding sugar, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on February 2 intimated that distribution of it would be further decreased. There is also a shortage of oil and fat, and it would be no easy task for the Roosevelt Administration to solve it.

Trade Controlled

In parallel to controlling domestic consumption of various goods, the American Government has taken steps to control both incoming and outgoing trade. Under date of December 13, 1941, the State Department placed all kinds of commodities to be exported from the United States and her possessions under Government control with effect from or after December 23. On December 27 a license system was instituted for the export of copper, lead, chrome, tungsten, zinc, antimony, cadmium, vanadium and other materials essential for meeting the needs of war industries. The following day the import of copper, lead, chrome, tungsten, zinc, antimony, cadmium, vanadium and molybdenum was placed under State control with the indication that importation of other materials would be soon undertaken by the State.

From this analysis of the industrial position of the United States, it is obvious that the country is facing a grave task to turn out war materials as planned by the Administration. Not only the scarcity of vital war materials, but also huge wartime appropriations are bound to react unfavorably on the economic fabric of the nation. Vicious inflation seems to be inevitable with the soaring of prices and wages, particularly when it was officially disclosed last year that as the result of inflation the American people suffered a loss of $17,000,000,000 in their living. Therefore, it needs no argument to say that the Roosevelt Administration will find it extremely difficult to check public unrest from mounting in the face of inflation and curtailment of the necessary amenities of life.

National Indebtedness

On the basis of President Roosevelt's budgetary message to Congress on January 7, 1942, demanding it to approve a $77,000,000,000 budget for the fiscal year 1942-43, the Commerce Department on January 9 estimated the per capita annual burden at $420 and the pressure on per family at $1,600. Furthermore, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on February 1, 1942, sought to extend the limit of national indebtedness from $65,000,000,000 to $110,000,000,000. He explained that the new measure was necessitated by the fact that in June, 1943, when the fiscal year would come to an end, the total national indebtedness would climb to $110,000,000,000. On February 13 the Treasury Department announced the floatation of a bond issue to the amount of one and a half billion dollars.

In view of the mounting national indebtedness on the one hand and increase in war expenditures on the other, a gloomy picture of President Roosevelt's financial policy is being painted by various pessimistic circles in the country. All the American people have begun fearing that their living standard may be lowered to a great extent on account of the conversion of all industries into wartime concerns. The American Government, being alive to the realities of inflation, is implementing necessary preventive measures, including price control, a legislation for which purpose is now awaiting the approval of Congress. The judicial authorities have issued warnings against the raising of prices of commodities. Still the United States is confronted with a perplexity to solve satisfactorily the price issue, because the farmers' bloc in the Senate is quite opposed to the enactment of the proposed price control law, as it is desirous of increasing the prices of farm products.

The labor camp, too, does not seem to be satisfied with the Government's price control policy, despite the fact that the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. are supporting the war policy of President Roosevelt. Since the Price Administration on February 11 rejected the proposition of an increase in wages in order to pursue a low price policy, the workers are manifesting their attitude of opposition. This is the reason why strikes are now occurring in various industrial concerns of the United States.

Seven-Day Work Urged

President Roosevelt in his fireside chat on February 23 urged the

(Continued on Page 4)

Chungking's Fate

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Revenge

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

Many foreign observers, or I should say, slipshod foreign commentators, on Japanese character, lie under a strange illusion that the Japanese are a very revengeful people. That the Japanese are no more revengeful than any other people is or ought to be plain to every fair-minded person at all acquainted with Japanese character. In fact all those who know Japan at first hand or who have had any personal experiences with any Japanese men or women must allow that the Japanese are upon the whole far less revengeful in temper than any people, East or West, certainly less so than those of a country called Western or Christian.

This misconception is traceable in large measure to a terminological error, or confounding of words which in their essence are the reverse of each other, that is, the totally inaccurate association between the feudal institution of vendetta which had been a characteristic feature of the Samurai's life during the middle ages down to the fall of the Tokugawa regime and the mean spirit of vindictiveness. The Jewish deity is described in the Bible as a jealous and revengeful God, and as the Jews were Eastern in origin, as are the Japanese, so the two peoples must somehow share the same quality—such apparently was the puerile logic; nor was it mitigated by the traditional conception of the Jewish type like Shylock who is represented as crying for "his pound of flesh," and who will "feed fat upon the ancient grudge."

Spirit of Katakiuchi

The spirit of kataki-uchi or vendetta and the mean vindictive temper are two things poles apart. The former was the offspring of loyalty, and signified performance of solemn duty or deliberate courting of onerous responsibility and danger in fulfilling the obligations of gratitude; and the latter is evidence of base, unforgiving, spiteful, temper which is, so to speak, the heroism of the swashbuckler or the hallmark of the ungenerous.

To return good for bad or to turn the other cheek may be a Christian virtue, though we confess we have heard of, still less seen, very few actual instances of it committed by denizens of Christendom in these latter years. But we can claim, if not this Christian virtue, at least this humble fact that it is still part of the tradition of old Bushido to leave a wrong unrequited, or to pass by an insult or injury, either deliberately or inadvertently inflicted, with a good-humored nonchalance or feigned ignorance as if it were a fleabite or no matter deserving serious resentment. Such overlooking of petty offenses or forgiving even of serious crimes when commited under extenuating circumstances, was always admired and advised as a mark of greatness of mind characteristic of men in position of command or leadership. Search the pages of Japanese history, and you will find extremely few cases were men at all worthy of note ever stooped to unseemly acts of vengeance on the score of personal wrongs.

One of the first moral stories every Japanese child learns and cherishes as long as he lives is that of Kanshin, the great Chinese warrior and statesman—how, when young, he cherished such a high purpose in life that he refused to embroil himself in petty brawls and contentions, and how once he walked on all fours between the legs of town bullies as they bade him do instead of risking his neck fighting them. As far as this story is concerned Kanshin may be said to have become a Japanese hero, for his example has been the inspiration of countless cases of largeness of soul, or proud indifference to petty provocations, as shown by most famous men of Japanese history.

Japanese youth adore the memory of Kimura Shigenari, that gallant flower of Bushido, who was only 22 when he died in the Osaka battle of 1616, fighting for his unworthy master, Hideyori. Of him it is told that once in the course of a wordy tussel with a certain court favorite, he had his ceremonial hat wantonly tampered with— an act of gross insult according to the code of the day—but passed it over unpunished, and when later his friends called him a coward for not resenting such an insult, said that he prized his life too much to imperil it for the mere pleasure of satisfying his personal revenge, for if he had beheaded the man as he deserved to be, he himself would have had to pay the penalty for causing a bloody scene in the Court.

Classic Examples

Scores of similar examples of abstention from personal revenge occur to the mind to prove that largeness of soul, diametrically opposed to the petty vindictive spirit, was the characteristic of all the historical personages whom the Japanese venerate as patterns of all that is best and noblest in human character. But we must mention at least one more classic example to clinch our position. The name of Minamoto Yoshiie is inseparably linked with Hachiman, the Japanese God of War, and his place in the pantheon of the revered Hachiman shrine is earned no less by his valorous feats of war than by his humane and magnanimous deeds in the reign of peace. His treatment of Muneto, younger brother of the vanquished enemy chief, Sadato, was a case in point. Muneto, now servant of Yoshiie, watching his chance to avenge his brother, found it, when he was appointed his new master's personal guard. Resolved on action at last, he, sword in hand and ready to kill, peered into the palanquin in which Yoshiie was seated, and found Yoshiie fast asleep, totally unconscious of the impending danger. Muneto was so struck with Yoshiie's complete confidence in himself that he repented his vindictive spite and thereafter served him with his heart and soul.

It is the simplest logic, plain even to every dull-eyed fool that if every wrong, blunder or injury, done with or without malice, is to be retaliated in kind on the commercial principles that as every good has its price, every bad must also be repaid in

(Continued on Page 4)

In the Periodicals

A magazine entitled "Toa Gakan" No. 5 May, 1942 (in Thai), Publishers, the Kokusai Hodo Kogei Kabushiki Kaisha (Nippon Studio, Ltd.), Tokyo. It is a collection of news and short stories told in pictures, including the visit of General Chang Chin-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, to Tokyo, the valiant activities of the Japanese land, sea and air forces, Japanese culture and sports.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, a pamphlet issued six times a month by the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shupan-sha, Tokyo, No. 1,398 dated April 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 35 sen. The contents: Germany's Wartime Economic Plans and A Study on the Reich's Developing Industries.

Kaigai Dobo (Overseas Japanese), No. 10 dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese); monthly. Publishers, the Overseas Japanese Central Society, Tokyo. Price 20 sen. It is rich in timely informative material concerning Japanese activities abroad. The leading article is the Cardinal Point of the Policy Toward South.

Voice of New China, Vol. VII, No. 14, April 5, 1942 (in English and Chinese). Publishers, the New China Publishing Company, Nanking. Price $1. The leading articles: President Wang Ching-wei's Speech on the Second Anniversary of the Return of the National Government, The Japanese Navy and Its Skippers, Sir Stafford Cripps and the Greyhounds, and Reich Economy Is Based on Savings.

Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique), Vol. 102, No. 897 dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles include the Cardinal Point of the Construction of Southern Regions, the Movements of South American Countries, the Importance of the Battle in the Atlantic, the Problem of a Racial Administration, the War of Greater East Asia and Economic Blockade, the True Character of the U.S. Policy Toward Central and South American Countries, and Japan-Manchoukuo Relations Viewed from the Historical Facts.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

AIYOKU (Passion) 1926

By SANEATSU MUSHAKOJI

Part II

The next morning Shinichi came at the appointed hour to take Chiyoko away, and though he was at first deceived by Eiji into leaving the place, he had such grave misgivings about it that he soon returned, this time with Onodera. He found Eiji in a dead faint beside the trunk, and Chiyoko's remains in it. The color vanished from the cheeks of Shinichi and Onodera. The two set out separately, the latter to summon a physician who could be trusted to keep the affair a secret, and the former to fetch two porters. The porters were ordered to carry the trunk away in secrecy, without being told what it contained. Eiji, regaining consciousness after a treatment administered by the doctor, was astonished to find that the trunk was missing. Deeply stirred by Onodera's friendship who, in spite of his knowing everything about the whole affair, never forsook him but sought more than ever to save him, he began to weep.

* * *

In Yujo (Friendship) love sought to sacrifice itself by becoming a martyr to moral principles, and did not succeed in achieving its studied aim. In the present work love sacrifices itself for friendship's sake and thereby brings about a tragic ending. The treatment may indeed be different, but what the two works attempt to say is obviously similar. Here, as in Yujo, the theme is that "nature" and "personal rectitude" should be forever respected. Both Shinichi's sentimental friendship, which is contrary to his true self, and Chiyoko's unnatural way of thinking are made to pay a heavy penalty. Eiji, who is concerned with the development of his own ego to the exclusion of all thoughts of others, is likewise compelled to suffer a fitting punishment.

Since half of the cause of the tragedy lies in the fact that Eiji is a kind of tyrant who refuses to recognize Chiyoko's individuality, it is inevitable that he should be so condemned. It would seem quite evident, therefore, that both Aiyoku, in the sense of a tragedy that discovered its motive in these two aspects of the problem, and Yujo, which may be said to be a comedy whose characters like Sugiko and Omiya are shown by contrast to be exceedingly wise in these respects, are works which treat of the selfsame theme. Only, in the present case, as the title suggests, a new element in the form of the torment of an unrenounceable passion has been introduced. Thus, the other half of the cause of the tragedy of Aiyoku consists in Eiji's inability to overcome his attachment to Chiyoko, no matter how much he tries.

Naturalist View

Here we observe the intrusion of the Naturalist view of man into the bright world of this idealist author, injecting profundity into the play's realism. In this respect Aiyoku marks a great advance upon Yujo which, ideationally, is idealistic in content; and it is through this play that the writings of the author, formerly derided as "silly," came to be commented upon as possessing "an unfathomable depth of creative capacity." This accounts for the play's being generally acknowledged to be the author's masterpiece.

The above statement might somehow convey the impression that the play is largely preoccupied with the negative view of man. Such, however, is not the case. A man tormented by love and going so far as to commit the crime of murder is seen here, not as a dark tragedy of life so much as an ordeal. Through such a trial is a man's character forged into becoming stronger, greater. It is the will of nature, the meaning of nature's providing the human being with perverse experiences. On the resulting higher level of existence, the conflict between egoism and passion is resolved into a well-harmonized union. Thus, when Eiji regains consciousness at the close of the play, he is shown to have emerged from his ordeal a

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,465 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

HEARTY WELCOME IS EXTENDED THAI MISSION BY SOUTH JAPAN; LEADER LAUDS WARTIME SPIRIT

Bearing Felicitations on Recent Thai-Japan Military Pact

TOKYO PROGRAM GIVEN

The Thai congratulation mission headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Pharhon, who alighted at the Fukuoka airfield at 4:13 p.m., Wednesday, were guests at a banquet held in their honor at the Hakata Hotel at 6:30 p.m. on the same day under the auspices of the Western Defense Army, Fukuoka Prefecture, Fukuoka City, and the Fukuoka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The mission left Bangkok at 7 a.m., Monday, for the purpose of expressing to Japan Thailand's congratulations in connection with the recent conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance. The envoys flew straight to Taihoku where they arrived the next day to be cordially welcomed by both the Government and civilian circles in the island. They were invited to a dinner given by the Governor-General of Taiwan that night.

The banquet given in the mission's honor at Fukuoka was marked by the presence of many dignitaries and civilian leaders including the proxy of Premier General Hideki Tojo, the Governor of Fukuoka, the chief of the staff of the Western Defense Army and the Mayor of Fukuoka.

Japanese Spirit Lauded

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon, head of the Thai Mission, highly praised at the banquet the Japanese nation for their wartime activity. He said in substance:

"We deeply appreciate the warm welcome given us by the Japanese nation. The beauty of your country's landscape and the high spirit shown by your nation under the wartime stresses deeply impressed us. Every pleasant memory of our stay in this country will be carried home so that our people at home will add to their friendly feeling toward Japan."

The mission, besides Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon, comprised Captain Thamroegnwasawat, Justice Minister, Colonel Khitta Sangkhla, acting Director of the Military Store Department of the Ministry of Defense; H. H. Prince Viwat, adviser to the Ministry of Finance Momchao Wongsanuvatra Devakul, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Momlang Peekship Malakul, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Chitr Sayasilpi, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Svasdhi Pushapriksha, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Payome Lekhyanon, Secretary of the Justice Minister; Lieutenant-Colonel Luang Phadhya Sulsiddha, physician attached to the head of the Mission; and Captain Jiam Pengdistha, adjutant to Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon.

After stopping over at Beppu today, the Mission will entrain at Shimonoseki tomorrow for Tokyo where the envoys will arrive at 3:25 p.m., Saturday. During their stay in Tokyo to be extended till May 7, the envoys will be welcomed as State guests.

H.H. Prince Viwat

His Highness Prince Viwat was born on April 29, 1899 and was educated at Cambridge University.

In 1926 His Highness was appointed Undersecretary of State for Finance. In 1930 Prince Viwat was Director-General of Revenue and Director-General of Excise. In 1935 he became Director-General of Customs and in 1938 was appointed an adviser to the Ministry of Finance.

His Highness was decorated with the First Class Order of the White Elephant and the First Class Order of the Crown of Thailand.

Prince Viwat exercised constant endeavors toward the smooth operation of financial transactions and cooperation between Japan and Thailand. As an example of his efforts may be mentioned the arrangements by which the Yokohama Specie Bank was able to immediately obtain Baht funds, and also the arrangement by which Thailand could support Japan during the period when all Japan's foreign assets were frozen by the ABCD bloc.

Schedule Is Given

The program of the Mission during their Tokyo stay, so far announced, is as follows:

April 26—Registration at the Im-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVANESE LEARN JAPANESE

Language Course to Be Broadcast Over Radio Bandoeng

A Japanese language course over the radio has been established in Bandoeng to meet the ardent wish of the natives, who are eager to learn the Japanese language, the Nichi Nichi reported from Bandoeng.

Miss Toshiko Sato, resident of Java for the past 20 years, will lecture on the proper use of the Japanese language.

525 Axis Nationals From Latin America Sent to Texas Camp

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—Guarded by United States Immigration officers, a party of 525 Axis nationals, who were sent to the United States from Latin America for internment, left San Francisco by train yesterday for an internment camp in Texas, it was reported here from San Francisco today. The party included many Japanese and German diplomats who arrived at San Francisco yesterday aboard a United States vessel, it was said.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON YEN-BAHT ISSUED

Gold Contents of Baht Fixed—Understanding Reached to Prevent Bad After-Effects

Domei

BANGKOK, April 22.—In a communique jointly issued today by the Japanese Embassy here and the Thai Government on the understanding regarding the exchange rate between the Thai and Japanese currencies, it was disclosed that gold to be purchased in Bangkok after today shall contain 0.25974 gram of pure gold per Baht.

The joint communique reads:

"In order to promote trade between the two countries, the Japanese Government proposed to the Thai Government to revise the exchange rate between the Yen and the Baht and to place it on the parity of ¥100 to 100 Baht.

"In the spirit of friendly cooperation the Thai Government has accepted the Japanese proposal. However, an understanding has been reached between the two nations to make efforts to prevent sudden and disadvantageous effects upon Thailand through the following means, namely, raising the value of exports from Thailand to Japan by a reasonable rate.

"For instance, the export price of Thai rice to Japan shall be raised to a reasonable level, while Japan agrees not to raise the prices of her exports to Thailand beyond the prices at which they were exported to Thailand prior to the revision of the exchange rate.

"It was also agreed that after April 22 the gold to be purchased in Bangkok by Japan shall contain 0.25974 gram of pure gold per Baht."

Manchou Yuan at Par

Domei

HSINKING, April 22.—In accordance with the Japanese-Thai agreement on the Yen-Baht exchange rate signed last night at Tokyo between Japanese Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi and Nai Vanich Pananada, head of the Thai Economic Mission to Japan and Minister without Portfolio of the Bangkok Government, the Manchoukuo Government decided today to fix the value of the Manchoukuo Yuan and the Baht at par.

Necessary steps for the revision of the exchange rate between Manchoukuo and Thailand were completed today in order to put into effect the revised rate immediately.

PRINCE TEH MEETS UMEZU

Thanks Kwangtung Army Chief for Aid to Mongolia State

Domei

HSINKING, April 22.—Prince Teh, Chief of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and his suite at 2:30 p.m. today called on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

The Prince expressed deep thanks for the assistance given by the Army to the Autonomous Government since its establishment, and the party took leave at 3:30 p.m.

Prince Teh is scheduled to attend a dinner party to be given in his honor from 6:00 p.m. today by General Umezu at the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

College Students to Farm

Special to the Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—Paul V. McNutt, United States Federal Security Administrator, announced yesterday that for filling the shortage of agricultural labor, men and women students of colleges and universities will be mobilized to undertake farm work during the summer vacation, and accordingly, the Governors of all the States have already instructed their subordinates to compile a list of the students, says a report reaching here from Washington.

Thai Mission Feted at Fukuoka

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon, leader of the Thai Mission of Congratulation and members of his party were tendered a banquet, yesterday evening, following their arrival at the Gannosu Airfield, Fukuoka, at 4:13 p.m. Shown above is Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon addressing the gathering.

Leader of Present Thai Mission to Japan, Early Saw Need of Ousting Anglo-Saxons

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon Phonphayuha Sena, chief delegate of Thailand's Special Mission currently visiting Japan, was the classmate of Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering, the Reich Air Minister, at the Military Academy in Germany, and is a great man, known to his countrymen as the "Father of Thailand," stated Takeo Miyahara of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

"While he was still a cadet, Mr. Miyahara said, "his classmates used to call him 'General Phahon,' revealing the makings of a great man even in his early years. At the time he returned to Thailand following his graduation, however, the real power in Thailand was in the hands of American and British advisers.

"Lieutenant-General Phahon was quick in realizing that the political as well as economic situation of his country was facing a grave moment and concluded that the only way to save the country from danger was to expel Anglo-American influence from Thailand.

"At 4 a.m. on June 24, Lieutenant-General Phahon led his troops in a revolution, disarming the Royal Guards of the monarchy with such speed that no bloodshed was caused.

"In 1920, he visited Japan to study gunnery and stayed here for several months.

"In recent years, he had not been taking an active part in the affairs of the State, but in July, 1941, when a serious problem was created in connection with the renovation in Thailand's Buddhism, he took an active part in settling the problem.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, pro-American elements of the European countries as well as the Anglo-American Government officials maneuvered to alienate Thailand from Japan by presenting various conciliatory measures to Lieutenant-General Phahon, but he flatly refused to be moved by their proposals."

WAVELL SERIOUSLY HURT DURING ANDAMAN ATTACK

Occupation Forces Find British Leader Caught in Raid During February

Special to the Yomiuri

PORT BLAIR, Andaman Island, April 22.—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, was wounded at Andaman airfield when the Japanese Air Force raided that island, it was revealed upon the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, although the American radio broadcast announced on February 26 that Sir Archibald was seriously hurt when the plane he was flying in accidently fell.

At that time, General Wavell was traveling between Java and India by plane and as he landed at Andaman Island on his way, he was raided by the Japanese Air Force.

His plane was seriously damaged, and it is reported that he was wounded by flying pieces of the bomb.

As soon as the Japanese planes left the scene, he was carried by another plane to India. The date is not clearly known, but it is believed to have been about February 10.

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, in a broadcast from New Delhi, today stressed the dangers facing India and pleaded for support from the Indians, according to a New Delhi report received here.

The greatest danger now facing India is air raids, Sir Archibald said, adding, however, the Japanese have not yet carried out indiscriminate bombings of non-belligerents.

Pointing out that India also is threatened along its coastline, he said that until the Allied naval force becomes powerful enough to drive the Japanese from the Indian Ocean, the Japanese may attempt a landing on the Indian coast.

"Our defenses now are expanding over India, and if further reinforced, we will be much more stronger," he said.

Oikawa at Kalgan

Domei

KALGAN, April 22.—Vice-Admiral Genshichi Oikawa, Acting Director-General of the China Affairs Board, arrived here at 2:20 p.m. today in the course of his inspection trip in China.

SHANGHAI CRIMES DECLINE SINCE ASIA WAR OUTBREAK

People of Port City Extending Full Cooperation to Police in Crime Detection

The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, which shifted control over Shanghai from the Anglo-Americans to the Japanese, has been a great blow to criminals in the International city, the Chugai Shogyo reported from Shanghai.

Since the Japanese took control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the number of crimes in Shanghai has made a sharp decline, the Chugai stated, quoting the following figures:

Crimes in Shanghai

	March, 1942	March, 1941
Armed robberies	4	16
Holdups	59	140
Murders	3	14

The Chugai further said that the people in Shanghai are extending full cooperation to the police in the detection of crimes, a tendency which was entirely absent when the port city was under Anglo-American supervision.

CHIANG AIR BASES SUFFER

Japanese Planes Raid Various Fields In East China

Domei

NANKING, April 22.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at 3 p.m. today announced that the Japanese Army Air Units since April 19 have made successive air raids on important enemy air bases in the eastern part of China.

The announcement said that hangars, runways and other facilities at the enemy air bases in Chuchow, Lishui, Yushan and Kian were either smashed or set afire by the Japanese attacks.

It was further announced that no enemy planes were seen in the course of the attacks.

Singer Injured in Accident

Yoshie Fujiwara, Japan's popular tenor, who is on a comfort trip to North China, has been injured in an automobile accident at Tsinghwachon in Honan Province, on April 18, according to a Nichi Nichi report. He is now confined at an undisclosed hospital, the dispatch said.

WAR DEAD EXTOLLED BY ADMIRAL OIKAWA

Chairman of Yasukuni Shrine Festival Committee Broadcasts Patriotism of Heroes

Relative to the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine which is to get under way on Friday, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, chairman of the Festival Committee, made a nation-wide broadcast on Wednesday night from the JOAK station, the substance of which follows:

"It is a matter of profound gratitude for the bereaved families of the war dead as well as for the 100-million subjects of the Japanese Empire that Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be pleased to honor the function with Their Imperial Majesties' personal worships on the second day of the enshrinement ceremony.

"In 1869, Emperor Meiji, highly pleased with the heroic and noble spirit of the soldiers who laid down their lives for the cause of the State, ordered the construction of a shrine wherein to deify the spirit of these loyal subjects eternally at Kudan Hill, not far away from the Imperial Palace.

"The shrine was then known as the Shokonsha, but in 1879, it was raised in status to a Government shrine, re-christening it simultaneously to the Yasukuni Jinja.

Is 60th Ceremony

"During the current Festival, which is the 60th ceremony since the dedication of the shrine to those who sacrificed their lives for the country, a total of 14,563 men in the Army and 453 men in the Navy who died heroically by the end of December 1939, will be deified as the guardian Gods of the country, bringing the aggregate number of the enshrined to 238,806.

"From the dawn of Japanese history, it has been the glorious tradition of the Japanese subjects to die voluntarily and willingly for the cause of the State. It was this indomitable spirit of the people that enabled the Japanese Empire to surmount many national crisis to develop itself into the present-day stage.

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair in July 1937, the brave and gallant officers and men of the Imperial Forces fought undauntedly on the continental front, scoring victory after victory in the encounters.

"When the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941, the same brave and gallant officers and men of the Imperial Forces, from the very first day of the war, achieved brilliant accomplishments by keeping up the remarkable feats in land, sea and air operations which swept the world from their feet.

"These successes are attributable to none other than to the great spirit of fealty and patriotism of the Army, Navy and Air Units of the Imperial Forces."

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Domei

HANOI, April 22.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China who returned here from a brief visit in Tokyo, this evening called on Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, at the latter's official residence. Views on various current questions were exchanged during the meeting, it is understood.

IMPRESSIVE RITUALS FOR 15,017 WAR DEAD WILL OPEN FESTIVAL

Kudan Hill to Be Scene of Solemnity Tonight as Warrior Souls Enshrined

BEREAVED TO BE PRESENT

Yasukuni Special Fete to Continue Till April 28—Varied Program Decided

With the entire nation's hearty gratitude and pious devotion focussed upon Kudan, the Extraordinary Grand Yasukuni Spring Shrine Festival will be held from tomorrow lasting till April 28.

Today, a ceremony of enshrinement of the 15,017 souls of the fallen heroes, who gave their lives for the nation's cause in the China Affair and the Battle of Nomonhan, will be solemnized from 7 p.m. till 10 p.m. with the attendance of the 30,000 bereaved members, now in the capital.

At 3 p.m. today, a rite of purification will be held at the sanctuary of the shrine. At 7 p.m., the bereaved members will gather in the compounds of the shrine, where a guard of honor will also be mustered at the shrine at the same hour.

At 7:30 p.m., Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chairman of the festival committee, and the representatives of the Imperial Army, and schools, will arrive at the shrine.

As all the attendants bow low, General Takao Suzuki, retired, who is the Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, will proceed to the main shrine, and will respectfully opening the doors following which the Norito or Shinto prayer will be recited. By this time, the torch lights which have been brilliantly illuminating the compounds, will be extinguished.

Then, through the darkness and solemn stillness reigning over the compounds, the Ohaguruma, or an ark bearing the tablets carrying the names of the soldiers who will be newly enshrined as the patron deities of the Empire, will proceed toward the main shrine, preceded by Shinto priests, a military band, and officers in charge and followed by other priests, including Chief Priest General Suzuki, as well as other prominent attendants.

As the Ohaguruma proceeds through the compounds, the bereaved members kneeling down, will bow low toward it. When the ark arrives at the main shrine, the tablets will be transferred to the Inner Sanctuary by the priests. The torch lights will be lighted again and with the salute of all the attendants, the enshrinement service will end.

Full Schedule Announced

Meanwhile, the schedule of the Grand Festival continuing from April 24 till April 28 was officially announced as follows:

April 24 (First day of the festival)

At 8:30 a.m., Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Oikawa, and other Army and Navy officers as well as their representatives will arrive at the shrine.

At 9:00 a.m., Count Kimifuji Muromachi, the Imperial Messenger, will proceed to the sanctuary, present the Imperial gift and recite the Shinto prayer. Subsequently, the War and Navy Ministers and other prominent attendants will make respectful salutations. From 9-30 a.m., the bereaved members will proceed to the Inner Sanctuary to worship.

April 25 (Second day of the Festival)

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be pleased to honor the Grand Festival with Their Imperial Majesties' personal worships.

His Imperial Majesty is scheduled to leave the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. for the shrine and will respectfully worship at the Inner Sanctuary of the Main Hall. His Imperial Majesty will return to the Imperial Palace at 10:20 a.m.

Her Imperial Majesty is scheduled to leave the Imperial Palace at 10:35 a.m. on the same day and after worshipping at the shrine will return to the Imperial Palace at 10:55 a.m.

After Their Imperial Majesties' visit, the bereaved members will be allowed to worship at the Inner

(Continued on Page 2)

DECOUX PLEDGES SUPPORT

Congratulates Brevie, New Colonial Minister Under Laval

Domei

HANOI, April 22.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, today sent a message of felicitations to Jules Brevie, newly appointed Minister of Colonies in the Laval Government.

Praying for Mr. Brevie's success in his new post, Decoux stated that Indo-China is ready to extend him wholehearted assistance and collaboration.

Newly appointed Colonial Minister Brevie formerly served as Governor-General of French Indo-China.

OVER 62,000 ENEMY CAPTURED IN CAMPAIGNS ON PHILIPPINES; PANAY CLEAN-UPS NEARING END

Germans Foil Attempt Of British Shock Forces To Land on French Soil

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 22.—Early Wednesday morning a considerable number of British shock forces attempted to land on the French coast, south of Boulogne but the enterprise, was unsuccessful on account of the vigilance of the German coastal defense, according to an announcement made by competent German quarters. Simultaneously with their appearance, the immediate action of the crew of the bunkers forced the British to withdraw seaward, retreating under the protection of smoke screens without having attained their aim. During this battle, the British suffered heavy losses and many weapons and articles of equipment dropped helter skelter covered the beach.

POSITIVE AXIS PUSH SEEN SOON BY TOGO

Foreign Minister Forecasts Marked Developments in War Situation This Year

Explaining briefly the attitude of the various Powers toward the current turmoil in the world, Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, in an address delivered during the 20th general meeting of the Japan Economic League held at the Kogyo (Industry) Club on Wednesday, expressed his belief that positive actions will be seen on the part of the Axis Powers within the year.

"The most striking fact," the Foreign Minister said, "is the indication from various sources that the activities of the Axis Powers in Europe will take a still more positive course. That the Italo-German Powers have drafted plans to cope with the forthcoming situation will undoubtedly be verified by the changes in situation, which are certainly to take place shortly.

"In East Asia, Japan, Manchoukuo and China are extending cooperation to each other, forming a consolidated front to meet any contingency while on the other hand, Japan, immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has concluded the Offensive and Defensive Pact with Thailand, succeeding further in securing a solid collaboration from French Indo-China, which evidently contributed greatly toward the prosecution of our military strategies in the southern regions.

Yen-Baht Parity Accord

"Meanwhile, in order to cement closer the economic ties with Thailand, an agreement has been signed and sealed on April 21 for the Yen-Baht Parity Accord, adding thus a fresh page in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"Another thing which is worthy of attention is the attitude of the Soviet Union. Japan-Soviet relations at present, are fast becoming the cynosure of the world, and the enemy countries are trying feverishly to give rise to various groundless rumors in this connection.

"Competent authorities of the Soviet Union, however, have clarified time and again their intention of adhering strictly to the clauses stipulated in the Neutrality Pact existing between the two countries. Consequently, it is only too clear that their sagacity will keep them from taking such a rash step as to 'pick the chestnut out of the fire.' for America and Britain despite their machinations.

"The Anglo-American maneuvers in the Latin American countries were likewise noticeable following the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Rio de Janeiro. But the fact that Argentina and Chile, two of the greatest Powers in South America, are stoutly maintaining neutrality have served to lower not a small mental worry.

"On the other hand, the miserable failure of Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Lord Privy Seal, in fulfilling his mission of cajoling India has caused a great deal of disappointment in the British political as well as other circles."

Favorable for Japan

"Under these circumstances, the world situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia had been progressing favorably for Japan but added further to the plight of America and Britain, particularly the latter in which many pressing problems are visible.

"That is to say, Britain has lost all its important bases in East Asia; the gravest moment is confronting Australia and India; the war situation in Europe is unfavorable, and furthermore, due to the difficulties

(Continued on Page 2)

Expeditionary Forces On Islands Reveal Check-Up Result

FILAMERICANS FLEE

Domei

ON BATAAN FRONT, April 22.—More than 62,600 American and Filipino soldiers are known to have been taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces thus far, according to an investigation disclosed by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines today.

Details Revealed

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—The United States Department of War has announced that the defending American forces in the Bataan Peninsula just before their capitulation on April 9 were composed of the 92nd and 194th tank battalions and the 200th coastal defense anti-aircraft corps, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The 92nd tank battalion was composed of troops from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, while the 194th tank battalion was composed of troops from Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington, the report said. The anti-aircraft corps reportedly was formed of New Mexico troops.

Of the anti-aircraft forces three officers and 104 men were claimed to have escaped from the Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor Island.

Panay Clean-Up Near End

The Japanese Forces on Panay Island have virtually concluded their operations by routing, Tuesday, the American-Filipino remnants in the mountains on the Antique-Iloilo provincial border, the Asahi reported from Iloilo.

In hot pursuit of the retreating remnants, Japanese columns, on Sunday penetrated into the steep mountain-range forming the Antique-Iloilo border, in the western part of Panay Island, the report said.

There the enemy troops, instead of putting up resistance as they had boasted, threw away their weapons and fled in civilian clothes. Only 500 to 600 are believed to remain in the jungle of Mt. Baloy, the island's highest peak, it was said.

JOINT PLANNING STAFF PROPOSED BY CHURCHILL

To Supervise Military Action—Status to Be Higher Than Supreme Command

Domei

LISBON, April 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his White Paper, sent to the Parliament today, proposed the organization of a Joint Planning Staff as an organ for synthesized strategy, according to a Reuter's report reaching here from London.

According to the proposal, the Joint Planning Staff will be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet. Its status will be higher than that of the General Staff of the air, land and sea forces, and it will be charged with the supervision of military actions as a whole.

The projected staff will be divided into three departments; strategy, supreme command and military actions. It will be organized with representatives of the army, navy and air forces as members, but representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, Economy and other Ministries may participate if necessary.

Apart from the machinery, the forming of a joint information council is considered for the collection of information concerning the enemy.

PROPOSES SECOND CAPITAL

Nakawn-Sawan May Be New Site In Thailand

The Thai Government may set up a second capital at Nakawn-sawan, north of Bangkok, and at the same time transfer the present capital to Pitsanulok, 300 kilometers north of Bangkok, a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Bangkok revealed Wednesday, reports Domei.

The dispatch said, that the capital at Nakawn-sawan will become the financial and monetary center of the country.

Chiang Names Panama Envoy

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 22.—The Chungking regime yesterday announced the appointment of Hsu Yun-tan, director of the protocol section of the Foreign Office, as Minister to Panama.

AUTHORESS PRAISES INDO-CHINA CULTURE

Avenues in Hanoi Impress Miss Mori the Most; Sent by Kokusai Bunka Shinko-Kai

The impressive sight of Hanoi and the cultural conditions of French Indo-China were described to the Asahi by Michiyo Mori, an authoress, who came home on April 12 after a three-month tour in that country. Miss Mori was sent to French Indo-China early last January by the Society for International Cultural Relations as the organization's first mission to study women's culture there.

"Among the impressions I received from French Indo-China," Miss Mori said, "the avenues in Hanoi were most impressive. In January, the climate there is just like that in May in our country. Flamboyants, which the Japanese call the cherry-trees in Hanoi and the tamarind trees with refreshing verdant leaves border the streets. Through the leaves of those trees, yellowish houses are to be seen on both sides of the avenue, making a harmonious contrast.

"Most of the young men in French Indo-China are imbued with French culture. Men living in the greater cities are clad in European clothes. Strange to say, however, the women still wear Annamese dress, which is very much like a Chinese dress, consisting of trousers and a loose blouse.

"Women of the upper class wear white silk trousers and a red or pink silk blouse. It was a charming sight to see the Annamese women clad in their characteristic dresses walk along the clean and beautifully constructed thoroughfares.

Women Are Obedient

"The Annamese women are obedient and industrious. Most of the workers I met on the streets were women. The Annamites consist 70 per cent of the total population of French Indo-China and are most highly cultured among the other races there. They adhere to the traditional idea of ancestor worship. Every house of the Annamese has a household Buddhist shrine. I thought it very significant that religion is exerting a great influence on the lives of these people.

"Soon after my arrival in French Indo-China, I had the honor of personally interviewing the Emperor of Annam. The Emperor was a refined and cultured gentleman of 27. He stated he had a particular interest in angling. When I told him that the Japanese waters abound in numerous kinds of fish, he told me that he wished to visit our country when the war is over.

"I heard the news of the fall of Singapore at a certain Japanese inn at Haiphong. I was rather surprised when I saw the Annamese and also the Chinese immigrants celebrate the event with flag processions.

"Interest in Japan and things Japanese is daily mounting in French Indo-China. Japanese courses are now being taught in the universities there. The students are, however, finding it difficult to study the Japanese language as competent means or organs with which to learn the Japanese language and culture have not yet been sufficiently provided.

"The same difficulty will be felt in Japan as well for if we Japanese try to learn about Annam, we will have no sufficient means or materials to study therewith.

"From my trip to French Indo-China, I find that the short-cut for clear understanding and goodwill between them and the Japanese is to know Annam and the Annamese well."

PORTUGAL WILL PROMOTE FISH SELF-SUFFICIENCY

State Banks to Grant Credit For the Building of Fishing Boats

Transocean

LISBON, April 11.—To promote self-sufficiency in the matter of fish supplies, the Portuguese Government has issued a decree authorizing state-owned savings banks to grant credits for the building of fishing boats.

These credits may amount to as much as 65 or 75 per cent of the cost of construction, according to the type of the vessel.

With the aid of these credits, it is hoped to build a fleet which will be able to fish in Newfoundland waters.

A considerable saving of foreign exchange is expected from this measure, as much fish had to be imported in the past.

Turks Aid Farmers

Transocean

ANKARA, April 12.—For the promotion of Turkish agricultural production, the Turkish Government has granted the Ministry of Agriculture a credit of 2,600,000 Turkish pounds. This sum is to be used for the purchase of seeds and agricultural machinery which will be freely distributed among the farmers.

Peers Leave for China

A party of eight members of the House of Peers comfort mission to the Imperial Forces in North China, led by Viscount Masaaki Hoshina, left Tokyo Station Wednesday morning for the continent. They are scheduled to return to Tokyo on May 18.

Press Comments

Thursday, April 23

YOMIURI—Visit of Thailand's Special Mission
ASAHI—Japanese-Thai Relations Become Closer
NICHI NICHI—Revision of Japan-Thai Exchange Rate
HOCHI—Japanese-Thai Exchange Agreement
KOKUMIN—New French Cabinet and Stability of Pacific Ocean

Visit of Thailand's Special Mission

YOMIURI—To congratulate the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai alliance and the glorious military achievements of the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as well as to further enhance cordial relations existing between the two nations, Thailand's special mission headed by former Premier Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon Phonphayuha Sena reached Fukuoka by air on April 22.

Japan and Thailand have maintained historically friendly relations. Particularly since the national revolution under the leadership of General Phya Phahon in Thailand in 1933, relations between the two nations have increasingly become cordial. At the time of the Manchurian Incident, almost every country in the world voted against Japan at a session of the League of Nations, but Thailand alone boldly showed its goodwill toward this country.

To cope with rapid changes taking place in the world, and without overlooking the opportunity for reconstruction of East Asia, Premier Bipul Songgram, who succeeded General Phya Phahon, adopted friendly policies toward this country.

The Treaty of Amity and Friendship concluded between Japan and Thailand in June, 1940, and the mediation offered by this country in November of the same year for the settlement of the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China are nothing but historic inevitabilities.

Because of the existence of friendly ties between the two countries, Thailand willingly permitted the passage of the Imperial Forces when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. This was followed by the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Treaty, and more recently the signing of the economic pact.

With the Imperial Forces attaining brilliant war results, Anglo-American influences in the Southwestern Pacific have been wiped out and the Indian Ocean is practically under our control. Thus the day has come for the restoration of East Asia to the East Asiatic peoples.

We are more than pleased to welcome the special mission of our allies at this time. We hope the members of the visiting mission will fully inspect conditions on the Japanese home front and exchange views with various circles in this country in order to enhance collaboration between the two nations for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Japanese-Thai Relations Become Closer

ASAHI—As a result of the conclusion of the alliance pact between Japan and Thailand last December, political and military cooperation between the two countries has become steadily closer.

To enhance further economic collaboration between the two countries, a basic agreement concerning various concrete measures for this purpose has been reached between the two Governments. The agreement recently signed to place the Yen-Baht exchange rate at par is greatly appreciated as a manifestation of Thailand's willingness to collaborate with this country in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Long strides have also been made toward the establishment of the East Asia financial sphere.

To cope with the new situation following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Government announced toward the end of last year its fundamental policy to do away with the foreign exchange quotations based on the dollar and sterling.

Thailand, which chose the right course following the outbreak of the War fully understanding the policy of the Japanese Government in this regard, willingly accepted our proposal concerning the revision of the exchange rate. This is nothing but an indication of the growing friendship and collaboration between the two nations.

Since the opening of the current war, trade conditions in Thailand have undergone a drastic change, and its trade activities are now mainly concentrated on Japan. Therefore, Japan must supply necessary materials and goods to Thailand. It is a responsibility imposed on Japan as the leader and stabilizing force of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan is also responsible for the maintenance of the value of currencies in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. We believe the revision of the Yen-Baht exchange rate will contribute much toward the smooth exchange of materials and commodities between Japan and Thailand.

The revision of the exchange rate between the two countries will inevitably affect the prices in Thailand, and the two Governments are agreed to take appropriate measures in order to avoid any sudden, undesirable effects in that country. In accordance with the spirit of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must do everything in our power to prevent disadvantageous effects on the people of Thailand.

Revision of Japanese-Thai Exchange Rate

NICHI NICHI—We heartily welcome the visit of the Thai Special Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon Phonphayuha Sena, to congratulate the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance. The members of his suite include Justice Minister Thamrong and Minister without Portfolio Nai Vanich Pananada who is in Tokyo already.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate the significance of the Japanese-Thai alliance at the time of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. At the same time, its importance in the future for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is, indeed, immeasurable. We are going to further deepen our friendship by welcoming the special mission which we believe is a matter for great congratulation.

On the day before the arrival of the mission to this country, an agreement to fix the Yen-Baht exchange rate at par was signed, and it was put into effect on the very day the mission first set foot on our land. Thus the basic question concerning economic cooperation between the two nations was settled. Although there are numbers of pending questions between this country and Thailand, the disposal of this basic problem will undoubtedly expedite the settlement of others.

The effects of the revision of the exchange rate on the domestic economy in Thailand will be temporary. When everything is adjusted on this basis, there will be no oscillation in that country. Although commodity prices in Thailand have risen, this phenomenon was not necessarily caused by the exchange question. The shortage of materials and commodities due to the sudden stoppage of imports from Britain and America and the continuation of liberal economic system instead of planned economy are the main reasons for it.

The soaring of commodity prices may continue in the future and there may perhaps be some who will attribute it to the exchange question. Although it is theoretically impossible, both the Thai and Japanese authorities must exercise caution against any such unreasonable sentiments.

Thailand in the future will have to tighten economic control. More fundamentally, it is necessary to smooth out the exchange of materials and goods. When these measures are successfully put into operation, Thailand will reap great benefits from the revision of the Yen-Baht exchange rate at par.

Japanese-Thai Exchange Agreement

HOCHI—The conclusion of the exchange agreement between Japan and Thailand as a basis for economic cooperation, will bring about closer economic cooperation between the two nations.

Japan and Thailand, which decided to share the same future by the conclusion of the military alliance, must enhance further economic collaboration based on their close political and military relations in order to overthrow completely the Anglo-American Powers and uproot Anglo-American economic influence in Thailand.

As a result of the negotiations conducted between the two Governments since the beginning of this month, the agreement to fix the Yen and Baht at par was rcently concluded. We regard this as nothing but a clear manifestation of the deep understanding, sincerity and enthusiasm on the part of Thailand for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The agreement which was put into effect on April 22 will undoubtedly smooth out the exchange of materials and commodities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and re-adjust trade relations between Japan and Thailand.

Moreover, it is disclosed that an agreement of views has been reached between the two Governments concerning the basic principle of a trade treaty as well as various questions relative to the economic collaboration between the two nations.

This will not only further enhance the economic cooperation between the two nations, but lay a firm foundation for the realization of a powerful East Asia economic sphere.

New French Cabinet and Stability Of Pacific Ocean

KOKUMIN—Simultaneously with the formation of the new French Cabinet under the leadership of Pierre Laval, it was suggested that Vice-Admiral Jean Darlan would shortly replace Marshal Henri P. Petain as the Chief of State of the French Republic and the Commander-in-Chief of the French land, sea and air forces.

Since the strengthening of cooperation with the Axis Powers in Europe is promised by the new French Cabinet, it must be said to be a great diplomatic victory for the Axis. It will also affect most favorably Axis military operations.

In coping with the rapidly changing situation in Europe, there is one question which commands our serious consideration. That is the stability of French possessions scattered in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

We feel keenly the necessity of maintaining lasting stability in all areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Possessions of third Powers in these two oceans, excepting those of Italy and the Soviet Union, belong to France and Portugal. Except French Indo-China, they are located in the sphere of enemy influences, which resulted in the complete loss of their stability. This fact can never be overlooked by Japan which is desirous of maintaining permanent stability in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The maintenance of stability in the hundreds of island possessions of France and Portugal in the Indian and Pacific Oceans as well as their colonies scattered along the eastern and western coasts of British India is naturally earnestly desired by this country.

It is sincerely hoped that these countries will take appropriate steps in full appreciation of our true intentions. Without this, it will be hard to maintain lasting peace and stability in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

MASS ARREST MADE OF JAVA HIGHER-UPS

Former Dutch Officials Seized For Engaging in Subversive Actions

Domei

SURABAYA, April 22.—Charged with engaging in subversive activities, all former Dutch public officials in the 10 eastern provinces of Java, were arrested and imprisoned last Monday noon after positive evidence had been obtained by the authorities of their rebellious activities aimed at disturbing public peace and order, the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Java today announced.

It is recalled that despite the inhumane treatment by these Dutch officials of resident Japanese nationals before the arrival of the Japanese troops, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, had hitherto respected their official capacity.

Not appreciating the magnanimity of the Japanese Forces, however, these recalcitrant former public officials had conspired against the Japanese by organizing a secret society in the city of Malang, making it inevitable for the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to take drastic measures.

While assuring the people to remain calm and to continue their usual activities, the announcement of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces warned that any person instigating disturbance of public peace and order, floating malicious rumors or pillaging, regardless of race, will be executed immediately.

Indonesian Governors Meet

Asahi Service

SURABAYA, April 22.—The first conference of the provincial governors of Java since the inauguration of the Japanese military administration was opened today at the Surabaya City Hall, where Indonesian governors of 41 provinces in Central Java assembled for the meeting.

The commander of a Japanese Unit addressed the governors and the attending governors pledged themselves to undertake the administration of their respective local districts as Japanese officials for the establishment of a new Java.

The address of the commander was to the following effect:

"With the Imperial Japanese Force's landing on Java, the Netherlands East Indies troops surrendered, and immediately the military administration was put into force.

The aim of the Japanese military administration is to advance the welfare of the people of the East Indies, to attain the co-existence and co-prosperity under the principle of the joint defense of Greater East Asia, and thus enable the inhabitants to quickly return to their normal and peaceful life.

"At noon today, I will arrest all former Dutch and Indian officials as a means of reforming the administrative structure, and I ask you to undertake local administration.

"To establish peace and order, and to enable the people to live happily and peacefully is the basic aim of the administration.

"Your duty is great. As Japanese officials, you are under my supervision, and I sincerely desire that you will reject all past evil practices, positively follow the order of the Imperial Army, and set new examples for the people by administering to them the policy in accordance to my wish and under the new condition so that you will all attain your ultimate object."

Impressive Rituals For 15,017 War Dead Will Open Festival

(Continued From Page 1)

Sanctuary.

April 26 (Third day of the Festival)

A Shinto ceremony will be solemnized from 7 a.m. After that, the Inner Shrine will be opened to the members of the bereaved families.

April 27 (Fourth day of the Festival)

The program is the same as of the previous day.

April 28 (Last day of the Festival)

From 7 a.m., a Shinto rite will be held. The bereaved members will worship after the rite is over.

At 6 p.m., the chief priest, other priests and officials representing the War and Navy Ministries will muster at the shrine. After a closing ceremony, the Grand Festival will come to an end.

After the Extraordinary Grand Yasukuni Shrine Spring Festival, the usual festival will be held for three days from April 29.

Chad District Attacked

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—A series of German and Italian aerial attacks on the Chad territory in French Equatorial Africa was announced by the De Gaulle headquarters. The Chad territory is the region of Lake Chad in French Equatorial Africa near the former German colony Cameroon.

Celebes Sultan, Enslaved by Dutchmen, Evens Up Score by Staging Bold Arrests

A member of the Navy Press Corps at a certain southern base discloses a story in which he relates the cooperation of the Sultan and two other patriots of Gorontalo, Minahassa Province in the Celebes, who tied up the Dutch chief of police to avenge the wrongs suffered by his compatriots and waited for the arrival of the "God-Soldiers" from Japan to show them his prize. Gorontalo is situated at about 200 kilometers away from Menado.

According to the story, Sultan Wari Tabone of Gorontalo, had been secretly vowing to avenge the Dutch tyranny on his kinsmen for the past decades.

On January 11, when he heard that the Japanese Navy Units effected a bloodless landing at Menado, he told his men close to him that the "Soldiers of God" have come from the East to emancipate the Indonesians.

Realizing that now was the best possible opportunity in which to break the chain that bound his race to the mercy of the Dutchmen, he worked secretly on a plan to raid the houses of the Dutch officials and confided his plot to the grandson of the Sultan of Java and to another patriot, a noted educationist.

Subsequently on the night of January 27, the three patriots, burning with the spirit of emancipation, raided the official residence of the Dutch chief of police, binding him up tightly without much resistance.

To the excited Indonesian police officers, the trio explained that the time has come for the Indonesians to wrest themselves away from the Dutch slavery and stressed on the importance of collaborating with the "God-Soldiers" of Japan in establishing a New Order.

Their plea was met with unanimous support, and proceeding immediately to the homes of the Dutch Government officials, the directors of the banking institutions and commercial companies, they arrested 14 Dutchmen and visited the headquarters of the landing party to seek further instruction.

Thus, with the earnest cooperation of the Indonesians, the construction of a New Order in Gorontalo is making a steady headway under the able guidance of the Japanese Forces.

U.S. ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES TO BE PUT UNDER CONTROL

Government to Supervise All Factories Engaged in War Work

Transocean

LISBON, April 12.—President Franklin Roosevelt has issued a decree authorizing government control over all United States factories manufacturing war materials and supervision of their books, according to a Washington report.

This new state control will probably affect considerably both employers and employes in American armament industries to an extent hitherto unexperienced, as the Chairman of the National War Production Board, Donald Nelson, has been authorized to take measures to reduce expenses for Allied nations. How this is to be done is not revealed in the Washington message.

Thai Mission Feted By Southern Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

perial Palace in the morning, followed by the same at the Omiya Palace and the residence of all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood; visits to the Meiji and the Yasukuni Shrines in the afternoon.

April 27—Audiences will be given by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress to the Mission at the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. A dinner will be held in the Mission's honor by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

April 28—Inspection of the military establishment in the morning followed by the presence at the dinner to be given by Premier General Hideki Tojo in the afternoon. Radio broadcast by the Mission addressed to the Japanese nation.

April 29—The morning will be spent in a grand military review. At noon, a luncheon party in the Mission's honor will be held under the auspices of the various organizations connected with the South Seas. A dinner will be given at night by the Mission at the Imperial Hotel with guests invited from the Japanese Government circles.

April 30—During the morning, visits will be paid to military establishments and industrial plants. The Chief of the General Staff will invite the Mission to a dinner party at night.

May 1—Yokosuka will be visited in the morning, where the Mission will be the guests of honor at the luncheon party given by the Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

May 2—Homage will be paid in the morning to the Tama Mausoleum. At noon, a dinner will be given in honor of the Mission jointly by the Army and Navy circles.

May 3—The members of the Mission will be present at Buddhist services to be held at the Zojoji Temple under the auspices of the Dai-Nippon Buddhist Society in the morning. The Toho Theater will be visited in the afternoon.

Gandhi Urges Indians To Evacuate Bombay As Soon as Possible

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi today urged the citizens of Bombay through the Harijan, his official paper to evacuate the city at the earliest possible opportunity, according to D.N.B. reports reaching here. The Governor of the State of Bombay, however, has advised the people to remain in the city and resist the "invasion" of the enemy. Meantime, it is reported that 235 rescue corps of the Red Cross Society have been organized in Calcutta under the sponsorship of the wife of the British Governor of Bengal State.

LONDON TO HONOR LENIN BY ERECTING MONUMENT

Bust of Famous Russian Leader To Be Brightly Lighted At Night

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—A monument of Nikolai Lenin is being erected in Finsbury, London, which is crowned by a bust of the Russian political leader, according to a report in the London News Chronicle.

The bust will be arranged in such a manner on the monument that it can be subjected to a red floodlight every night.

The monument is built of reinforced concrete. It will be dedicated in a solemn ceremony on Mr. Lenin's birthday, April 22, by the Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky.

Positive Axis Push Seen Soon by Togo

(Continued From Page 1)

in maintaining the supply route to the British Isles, the food problem has reached a serious stage.

"Such adverse conditions are causing an uneasy atmosphere in the political structure, even opening a way for the Leftists' manipulations. The situation in the United States is no better off because of the series of defeats she has suffered since the beginning of the war.

"However, America and Britain relying on the richness of their resources, are still hoping to carry out a counter-offensive at the first opportunity. The Japanese nation, therefore, must be fully prepared to cope with any contingency."

MORALE IN BRITAIN SLUMPS TO NEW LOW

Government Stages Comedy Offensive to Please Public, Says Berlin Press

The recent comic British operations and the indiscriminate bombings of Paris are only evidence that the British are resorting to desperate measures to boost the public morale which has hit a new low as a result of the dire domestic situation resulting from the ever worsening supply situation, according to the German newspaper, Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger.

The article as translated by Transocean follows:

The bombs of British fighter-planes on the suburbs of Paris, and the comedies played by British parachutists on the Channel coast can only be explained in two ways:

Firstly the need for sensational activity by the British fighting forces in face of the constant setbacks suffered on all fronts with the purpose of distracting the public from the downfall and collapse of the British Empire and secondly, the desperate civil supply situation on the British Isles.

At any rate the developments of the recent weeks point toward the fact that the British supply situation has definitely taken a turn for the worse and that in Great Britain there seems to be no way to cope with the situation.

Dissatisfaction Increasing

The rapid and decisive victories of the Japanese fighting forces in the Pacific sphere have created an atmosphere of downheartedness on the British Isles itself, even among the most confirmed Imperialists. This presents a suitable foundation for the increasing dissatisfaction felt on the prevailing state of affairs in Britain.

Once the German navy began to reach the coast of the United States unheeded by the Allied navy, the food supply of Britain, quite apart from the production of vital war materials began to sink so rapidly, that within a few weeks a state was reached, which can only be looked upon as extremely precarious for the British.

It has been found unavoidable further to ration the food supplies of the British populace. Due to the fact that despite the least possible aid from the Anglo-Saxons for their Australian and Chinese friends in the Pacific area, nevertheless quite a considerable portion of British tonnage falls out for the dispatch of supplies for the British.

Food Situation Grave

An article which appeared recently in the News Chronicle dealing with the supply question, reveals not only the present corrupt rationing system, but also advocated the necessity of most stringent emergency measures. "Now, since the tonnage losses are on the increase," the paper writes "we also will have to tighten our belts, and the evading of rationing restrictions must no longer be allowed to the public. Therefore we have to take up immediate and drastic steps against the food criminals."

The strong language in which this article deals with the problem presents a clear picture of the inner tension caused in connection with the worsening of the food supply situation.

The resulting repercussions have even gone so far as to lead to significant inner-political developments in addition to the universally felt leftist tendencies appearing in England since the return of Sir Stafford Cripps from Moscow. These developments are mainly fostered by the social dissatisfaction of the broad masses and are influenced and shaped by the tensions, clashes and dissatisfaction due to bad rationing conditions.

Drastic Reorganization Needed

An article by the well-known professor Harold Laski may be attributed to the present feelings and ideas of Britishers. He deals with the revolution of the feelings of Britishers which in the end would have to result in administrative and organizational steps being taken if the fall of the Churchill Government is to be prevented.

Brought to light here is the connection between the universal dissatisfaction felt throughout Britain, due to the adverse supply condition, and its repercussions on the morale. It remains to be seen how long Churchill's Government will be able to withstand such pressure.

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TELEGRAPHERS RETRAINED

150 Malayan Operators Now Able to Transmit in Japanese Syllabary

Reflecting the sincere efforts of the local inhabitants for the early restoration of peace and order, some 150 native wireless operators in Shonan Island have been trained here for handling Japanese communications, according to a Nichi Nichi report.

The report said that those who were formerly employed in the wireless communication work by the British were retrained by the Japanese to be able to transmit and receive in Japanese syllabary. They are expected to be sent to various parts of the Malay Peninsula to work with Japanese wireless operators.

Turkey Joins in Fair

Transocean

ANKARA, April 11.—The Turkish Government has decided to take part in the Plovdiv Fair, thus once more demonstrating its desire to strengthen its relations with Bulgaria, according to political circles here. The Turkish pavilion at the Fair will be a particularly fine structure.

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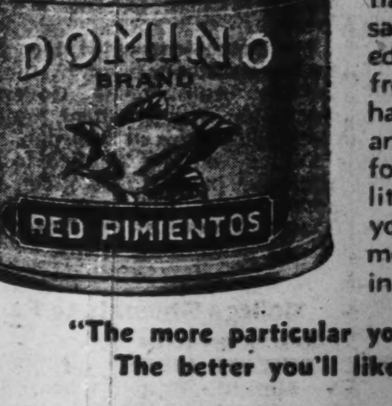

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